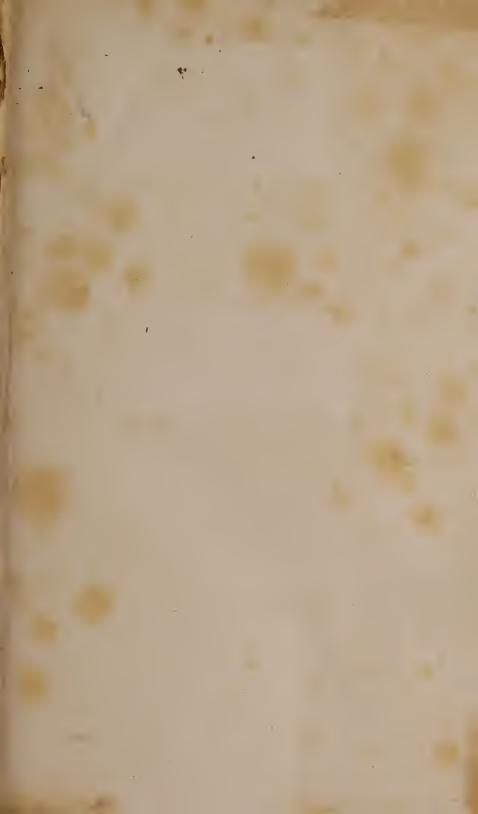
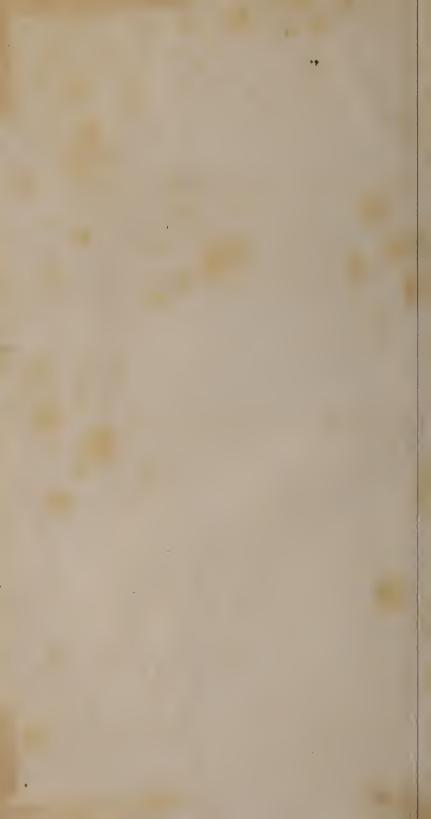


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Princeton, N. J.









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WITH A VIEW OF

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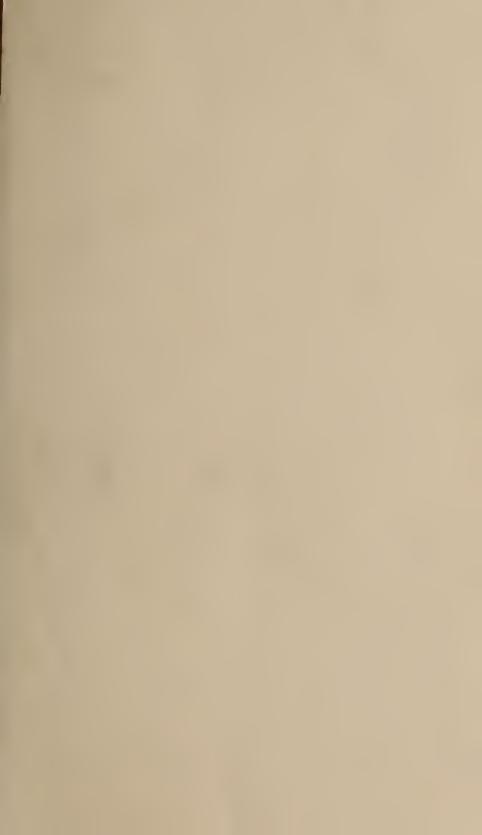
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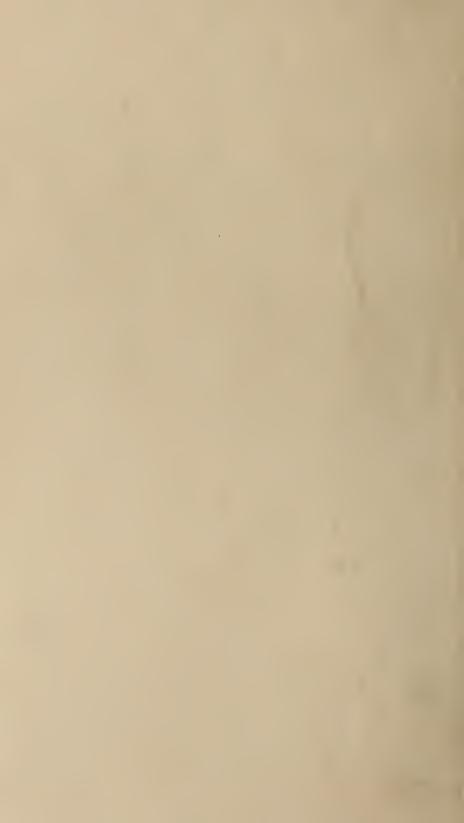
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MISSIONARY HERALD.

VOL. LII.

JUNE, 1856.

No. 6.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Ascension Esland.

LETTERS FROM MR. STURGES.

THE Herald for May, 1855, contained a number of extracts from the diary of Mr. Sturges, some of which presented a dark and discouraging view of the operations of the Board in the district occupied by this missionary brother. Later communications from him, as also from Dr. Gulick, have thrown more light and cheerfulness into the picture; but the letters which have just been received from Mr. Sturges, are decidedly more hopeful and animating than could have been anticipated.

Sympathy with the Board.

The first of the series is dated September 13, the third day of the great convocation at Utica. This circumstance gives shape to his opening paragraph, which is as follows: "I write at the close of the day of the American Board, when thousands of friends at home join in commemorating that death, which gives life to a perishing world. How swiftly are thoughts flying, from many a dark land, to the scenes of your anniversary! How sweet for us to join our prayers and sympathies with yours! Oceans and continents are no barriers now; we are as surely with you, as we are members of one body, whose head is Christ. As the great day of Christian gatherings in our father land, this has been a happy season to us. It is also our anniversary. To-day our mission is just three years old. We celebrate, not conquests, but underfar under his unceasing love, and yet to result in vast accessions to the empire of Emmanuel. All the Bonabe part of our mission are here, except Mrs. Gulick. We had a sermon in the morning on the final glory of the church, and one in the evening on the text, ' It is good for me that I have been afflicted.' We are not a little puzzled to know where Dr. Gulick obtained such a list of what some might call the afflictions of the mission, so few have these been compared with benefits. And then, in every case, what seemed bad, has proved to be good." It is pleasant to find that the events of 1854 have made so slight an impression upon the feelings of Mr. Sturges.

Labors.

This letter of September 13 next presents the encouragement which is met with in prosecuting the missionary work.

Since last April we have been tolerably free from shipping. During all these months, we have had the un-speakable privilege of preaching Christ to small but attentive congregations. The Sabbath begins to seem like the Lord's day; and, after waiting three years, it is not a little refreshing to go at the sound of the church-horn, calling people to the house of God. In Kiti we have two places for preaching regularly on the Sabbath, one at this place, and one at Kapar, three miles distant. The one at Kapar, three miles distant. general attendance at each place is about twenty-five; occasionally it is seventy-five. The Nanakin is constant in takings, begun in God's name, carried on thus his attendance at this place; as also Noj,

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the third chief in the tribe, at Kapar. Some listen with interest; and all are respectful, especially in prayer, when all is profound silence. Indeed, it is not a little wonderful that such a heedless people should show so much respect to our religion. We sometimes occupy a third place for preaching on the Sabbath.

On week-days we move among the different neighborhoods and tribes, talking, preaching, &c., as we have opportunity. On these tours, especially the more remote ones, our hearts are cheered by the readiness of the people to listen to our stammering messages; and we are also grieved that appeals for teachers must'be answered by doubtful promises. We should much oftener visit the neighboring tribes, if we had strength to propel our canoes. As it is, we can only go occasionally, sow the seed, and trust the Lord to cause the harvest to be as the shaking of Lebanon.

Our Nanakin has been quite attentive to his books for some months. He now writes a pretty good hand in the native; and he is getting along pretty well in figures. He is an invaluable teacher in giving me light in respect to his language; and I cannot but hope that God is preparing both his heart and mind for doing great good to his people. Others come occasionally for instruction in the rudiments of education; but not often enough to make much progress. This is the great resort of whale-ships; and the entire people have been too thoroughly educated in vice to desire any help from the missionary.

The brethren in Micronesia have but little occasion for discussing questions of missionary policy. Their list of agencies is soon exhausted; it is incumbent on them, therefore, to make the most of what they have. Here is what Mr. Sturges says: "We are shut up to the literal, apostolic method of doing good, the simple preaching of Jesus, telling the story of the cross, whenever, wherever, and however we can. Our arts, sciences, every thing that is merely human, we find of little use; nothing that we can do for the body or mind, makes any impressions upon these dry bones. But, blessed be God, we think that there are reasons for regarding the cross as doing its silent work! Every Sabbath the gospel is preached to a few, who listen attentively. An occasional question concerning prayer, Jesus, the soul, &c., assures us that thought is awakened. Surely, we have had a long, dark night; but we trust that the day is breaking. We will labor in hope."

Important Information gained.

Mr. Sturges gives some account of the addition which has been made to the knowledge of the brethren on Ascension Island, especially in certain directions, that will be found highly interesting. He writes as follows:

Since we have been able to get the confidence of certain of our rulers, we find ourselves in a world of secrets, some of which interest us. Respecting the origin and past history of these islanders, we learn much. They talk as familiarly of people to the west of us, as do any second generation of their father-land. They tell us who drifted here in canoes, whence they came, &c. From other sources we learn that the habits, language, customs of the parent stock, resemble ours here.

These facts are interesting, as they tend to show the oneness of the western part of the Micronesian race. How complete this oneness is we know not. That books made here will be in demand there is not certain; we do think, however, that what we accomplish here, will help us there. If our language is the same as theirs, we shall find our work greatly advanced. These people would make such valuable missionaries, if the grace of God were in their hearts! They would be just the people to carry the word of life to their brethren. We hope this will be the case.

Another advantage we have gained in getting at the inner life of this people, is a knowledge of the right phrases for religious services. To use words in speaking to and of chiefs, which are appropriated to the common people, would be to insult them. So different are these words, that the diversity creates a new dialect; and it is easy to ascertain who the chiefs are, even among strangers, by the language used in addressing them. This royal dialect is the only one that is appropriate for religious subjects. As we were not of the nobility, we were addressed in common language, and of course had common words in our vocabu-Now that we have risen somewhat in the scale, especially as we have the entire confidence of some of the chiefs, our language is changing; and the better attention which is paid to our messages, shows the importance of our acquisition. Were ministers at home to use the lowest vulgarisms in their sermons and prayers, the effect would be much the same as the use of common words here in speaking of religious topics.

lives, dies," &c., as we say these things of the lower class, would be to offend him. It is worthy of notice, however, that a chief never speaks of himself in this royal language.

Later Prospects.

After an interval of three months, on the twelfth of December, Mr. Sturges wrote again, more encouraged than ever in his efforts for the people of Bonabe. This will appear from the following paragraphs:

We had a very good time yesterday at Anapen, six miles from here, where we hold a regular week-day service. Krolikiark is the chief; and he is one of the most energetic natives I ever knew. He is one of the oldest chiefs of the tribe, and will probably be our next King. While partaking of a meal which he had prepared for us, and while his people were assembling for service, he took the lead in presenting several subjects for consideration, which I had previously spoken of. His questions served to show how retentive his memory is, as also in what channel his thoughts run. We had the pleasure of preaching to a large and attentive congregation.

The Lord has graciously given us access to the ears of the most important headmen of the tribe, a blessing which cannot be too highly valued. The King still makes sport of us, and those who listen to us; but it is evident that he has not the most popular side. He lives in the extreme part of the tribe, and under the watchful eye of foreigners, who have been his teachers for a score of years. True, he never comes near us, scorning even to look upon us; but some of his people are at our meetings almost every Sunday; so that we do not despair of

reaching him.

With the exception of Wana, where he lives, we have regular or occasional services at all the important places in the tribe. Our advantages for reaching many persons are good. This is the centre for all this side of the island. People come here to visit our Nanakin, and trade with him. They spend a Sabbath with us; then go to distant tribes; and in this way we hope to speak to many.

A Waiting Field.

On the 11th of January, Mr. Sturges refers to "a general meeting of the Micronesian missionaries held at Strong's Island." Assuming that others had written to the Prudential Committee will be too late."

To say of a chief, "He comes, goes, eats, | in relation thereto, he gives no additional information, except what is contained in the following sentence: "We had sweet seasons, as we told of what the Lord had done for us. Who, better than we, know what such meetings are!" He makes some statements of a different kind, however, which are very important. "On our return," he says, "we called at McAskill island, one hundred and forty miles east of this. You will remember that a captain was killed there some five years ago; since then vessels have not gone there. The probabilities are that he was more in fault than the natives. We moved among them with the most perfect freedom. The two islands are coral but high, some parts of each being sixty feet above the ocean, and most densely covered with timber. The soil is excellent. The population is about nine hundred, a large proportion of whom are children. I never saw a more noble, active race. Theirs is truly a virgin soil; white men have never heen there to corrupt their life-blood. The language is perfectly identical with ours. I had no more difficulty in communicating with them than with the people of Bonabe. Their religion and general habits are the same. We held a short native service with them; and the King, with all his authority, (which, by the way, seems to be little,) was unable to restrain the much talking of the curious crowd. No sooner had I begun my prayer than all were silent. We told them who missionaries are, and what they do. The King, as did many of his people, expressed a wish to have us remain with them. My heart was with them; and I would gladly labor among such a simple-hearted race; but my duty is here, and here I cheerfully stay, so long as my Master bids me. Our most earnest prayer is that God would protect those lovely isles from the contact of seamen, till we can send somebody there. Who will come, and take possession of the land?"

Other Items.

Mr. Sturges states that an alphabet has been agreed upon, which, he thinks, "will do for all Micronesia." The vowel system is the Polynesian; and all the consonants are single characters. A specimen is expected to arrive in the United States at an early day.

The conclusion of this third letter is as follows: "Our work, we think, is hopeful. We never thought it more so. Satan has stirred up wicked foreigners and natives to rage; but the Lord will reign here, and put down all who rise up against him. The shipping season is now upon us; and we cannot but feel anxious for this poor remnant of a fast disappearing people. How important it is to plant the gospel on all these islands speedily! This must be done soon, or it

Shanghal.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Shanghai mission was formally organized on the 2d of September, 1854. It consisted then, as it does now, of Messrs. Bridgman, Aitchison and Blodget. The first report of these brethren, covering a part of 1354 and the whole of 1855, has just been received. Though they have no results of a particularly striking character to mention, they have enjoyed many tokens of the divine favor. "Through the somewhat stormy scenes incident to the civil war which was raging around us at the opening of 1855," they write, " we have passed without harm, and almost without fear. While others of our missionary brethren were forced to fly from their homes, to avoid the dangers that thickened around them, we were permitted to remain undisturbed. With some trifling exceptions, all have enjoyed good health."

In describing the various branches of their work at Shanghai, our brethren notice, in the first place, the boarding-school under Mrs. Bridgman's care. "Two of its twenty-five pupils have been hopefully converted, and received by baptism into the visible church; and two others are inquiring, with apparent earnestness, what they must do to be saved. In addition to the general religious instruction imparted to all, special pains have been taken in private conversation to impress the truth upon individual hearts and consciences. Daily morning and evening services have been held, which the scholars, teachers and domestics, to the number of thirtyfive or forty, are required to attend."

Of another school the report speaks as follows: "By a donation of Mr. Laisun, formerly an assistant in the mission at Canton, a convenient edifice has been erected on our premises in the city, and a girls' school has been opened. The wife of the donor chiefly superintends its operations. The number now in attendance is small; but we hope it will prove an important auxiliary."

The personal labors of the missionaries will appear from the following extract: "Mr. Bridgman has been associated with the Rev. Mr. Culbertson, of the Presbyterian Board, in the translation of the Scriptures. The Pauline Epistles, and the subsequent books of the New Testament, have been put to press at Ningpo, the Gospels and the Acts at Shanghai. The whole is nearly ready for publication, on the recommendation of the American Bible Society's committee in China. Messrs. Aitchison and Blodget have been, as a matter of course, mainly occupied with the study of the language. The latter has recently commeuced a regular preaching service in the city

at which there is a good attendance. The former, in company with the Rev. J. S. Burdon, of the Church Missionary Society, is itinerating in the region round about. They live in a boat, passing from town to town and from city to city, as the providence of God may seem to direct. They design to scatter the good seed chiefly by the oral proclamation of the gospel."

In addition to the baptisms already mentioned, these brethren have admitted a Chinese woman to the privileges of the church; and a countryman of their own, a recent convert, has also been received into Christian fellowship. Surely, therefore, they have much reason to thank God and take courage. Great changes are taking place in China; and there are many signs that the end is not yet. In this land, so vast, so populous, we may see exhibitions of the Savior's power and grace, such as have no record in the history of his people.

LETTER FROM MR. AITCHISON, FEBRU-ARY 1, 1856.

THE annual report of this mission indicates very briefly the kind of labor to which Mr. Aitchison is devoting his energies. Since that paper was written, he,has prepared a more full and satisfactory account of his plans and efforts; and the readers of the Herald will be glad to obtain the additional information which is now submitted to them.

General Object.

Mr. Aitchison has a companion in his labors, Rev. Mr. Burdon, of the Church Missionary Society. Those who have known the history of our friend, will appreciate the following statement: "He had been severely afflicted by the death, first of his wife, and then of his only child. Fellowship in grief soon drew our hearts closely together." This prepared the way for something more; for Mr. Aitchison continues: "It was not long before each found in the other a similarity of views and purposes in regard to the prosecution of the missionary work in China. We longed to come into more immediate contact with the people, degraded and prejudiced though they are. We longed to pass the barriers, which the exclusive policy of the Chinese, and the mistaken policy of foreign treaty-makers, had combined to erect in the path of Christianity. We longed to carry the glad tidings of salvation to the millions around Shanghai, who are reached only during occasional flying visits of the missionary."

the American Bible Society's committee in China.

Messrs. Aitchison and Blodget have been, as a matter of course, mainly occupied with the study of the language. The latter has recently commeuced a regular preaching service in the city, which we could make excursions into the sur-

sided for three months, devoting ourselves to hard study, and maturing our plans for the future. We concluded, however, to abandon our house, which we had only designed to make the headquarters of our operations, and to give ourselves wholly to the business of itinerating " It was on the 30th of October last, that these brethren entered upon their work; and since that date a Chinese boat has been their permanent home. The following extract will throw additional light upon the motives and aims of these missionary friends.

I trust you will agree with me in thinking our course a wise one, in the circumstances. Shanghai enjoys the labors of more than twenty ordained missionaries; while this immense plain, teeming with immortal souls, is left for the most part unoccupied, except by the never-tiring and well-nigh omnipresent emissaries of Rome. More than a dozen walled cities, villages, are embraced within the limits of our parish.

It is our design to spend at one place from a week to a month, or even longer, according to its importance, or the encouragement we meet with, returning to it again in regular order, when our circuit shall have been completed. The city from which I write, Sung-kiang, lies to the south-west of Shanghai, distant twentyfive or thirty miles. Its population is probably equal to that of Boston. We have been here already nearly three

weeks.

The accommodations of our boat are not particularly spacious. A cabin, nine feet by seven, answers the purposes of parlor, dining-room and bed-chamber for both of us. A Chinese teacher, servant, and four boatmen, complete our party. Where they all stow themselves at night, is still a mystery to me. Our forenoons are spent in study, our afternoons in preaching and conversing with the people.

Reception of the Truth.

Another extract will show what encouragement our brethren are finding in their novel enterprise.

I wish you could accompany us to the front of some temple, where we usually address the crowd. As we approach the spot, noisy boys rush before us, like so many heralds, sometimes shouting at the top of their voices, "The barbarians are come," or "Ya-Soo, Ya Soo!" (Jesus, Jesus.) By the time we get to our pul-pit, usually a stone step, or other conven-would come." What an honor, if we

rounding country at our pleasure. There we re- | ient elevation, we are hemmed in on all sides by the eager rabble. At once we commence discoursing on the grand theme of redemption. With the open heaven, where reigns the only true God, above us; with the hideous images of a corrupt and corrupting heathenism around us, and a multitude of immortal but perishing men before us, you will not wonder that we sometimes feel the stirrings of an unwonted inspiration. The fear of giving offence rarely modifies a phrase of our address. The pleasure of the auditors appears to be commensurate with the amount of ridicule heaped upon the senseless objects of their worship. The majority pay respectful attention. Such a motley collection, however, is almost sure to contain some "rowdies," who busy themselves with absurd speculations about our clothes or our persons. Occasionally a nut-shell, or something equally harmbesides almost innumerable towns and less, is tossed at us from behind by some fellow of the baser sort. The sermon or rather "talk" being ended, we give an opportunity to any one to ask questions. Too often ignorance prompts some frivolous inquiry, and thus diverts the mind from more serious matters. At times, considerable useful discussion is thus elicited. Opium and the papists, equally the curse of the empire, are the most frequent topics of interrogation; and they are destined to be, as I think, the mightiest obstacles to the triumph of vital religion. A number of persons always follow us to our boat, to whom we give books, if they can read.

Towards evening, commonly, we have calls from respectable people, most of whom come ostensibly to learn our doctrine, but really to gratify their curiosity. We invariably make Christianity the principal theme of our conversation, bringing our visitors back to it as often as they wander, which is not seldom. We have thus far met with little open opposition in our work. Ill-bred lads are our greatest annoyance. They follow us every where, racing and shouting at our heels, as though we were wild animals, or something worse. Once stones were thrown at us by some mischievous person in a crowd. None of these things move us. We have entered upon these labors at the call of God; and we will not fear what man can do unto us. Amid discouragements of every sort, we com-fort ourselves with the hope that the Lord is sending us "before his face, into

may be employed in preparing the way; our earnest hope that many may embrace before him! A glorious mission field will this be, when the day of his merciful visitation shall have come! seed, now cast into the hard soil by the weary laborer, will then spring up and bear fruit unto life eternal. Even if ours be only the task of breaking up the ground, we will yet rejoice in this as the appointed antecedent of the wished-for harvest.

Buh=chau.

LETTER FROM MR. BALDWIN, DECEMBER 31, 1855.

MR BALDWIN, by the direction of his brethren, submits a review of their common work for the last six months of 1855. It is still a time of "preparation" at Fuh-chau; the day for reporting important results has not yet come. But such a day may be upon us much sooner than we expect. The Lord is beginning to show in other places how great things he is ready to do for the péople of China.

Education and Preaching.

In regard to the educational labors of the mission, Mr. Baldwin writes as follows:

There are two schools, averaging twenty and twenty-two scholars respectively; one at Tongchiu, under the care of Mr. Peet, the other at Ponasang, under the care of Mr. Doolittle. Mr. Peet's boys' school consists wholly of day scholars. The instruction communicated is altogether of a religious character, except what is derived from the teacher, a portion of the day, through native books. Mr. Doolittle's school consists of day scholars and boarders. Of the latter there are now five boys and three girls; two boys having been dismissed for irregular conduct, one for poor scholarship, one on account of continued ill health. But one new pupil has been admitted. The instruction given is partly religious, from portions of the Bible in the classical and colloquial styles, a catechism on Christian doctrine, Sabbath School History, Sabbath School Questions on Matthew and Genesis, and other Christian books; and partly secular, on the rudiments of geography and astronomy. It should be remarked that ference and exhortation. In both of ulation variously estimated from eight to these schools are members who excel in diligent application to study; and it is shows the importance of the effort.

our religion, and teach it to their countrymen.

Of the more direct efforts which are made to bring the truths of the Bible into contact with the hearts of the people, this letter speaks in the following language: "Our chapels have been, as usual, visited by us frequently on the Sabbath and during the week; and efforts are made to interest the people in the truth by preaching, conversation, prayer, and tract distribution. In almost every instance there has been a good number in attendance; and not unfrequently we have had crowds. An apparently serious and fixed attention is always given by some of the congregation. In this respect we think there is a decided improvement."

Distribution of Tracts.

In reference to another branch of labor, Mr. Baldwin gives the subjoined information.

The work of tract distribution has been prosecuted, as heretofore, with the exception of the instances here recorded. Mr. Doolittle has spent considerable time in taking tracts and books from shop to shop, and offering them for sale at reduced prices in the public streets, accompanied with explanations and answering objections. Many of these books and tracts have been purchased by strangers from distant districts, and even from other provinces. When we call to mind numerous recorded instances of success from such means, it is not too much to hope that books sold or freely distributed, and carried to distant places, may bring forth much fruit.

A special effort in the way of tract distribution has been made during the half year. The examinations for the (literary and military) second degree of Kü-ing were held in the city on the eighth and tenth Chinese months, corresponding respectively to your September and November. Ten thousand copies of books in the classical style were distributed to the literary candidates, and three thousand to the military, as they came from the examination hall. You may be aware that candidates for the above-mentioned degree assemble from every part of this province, and that books in the reading style would, therefore, be readily understood. On the supposition that these volumes are preserved, and in the last two treatises the subject of taken to their homes, the truth is diffused Christianity is introduced by way of in-throughout a province, containing a pop-

Chapels.

The poins which have been occupied for the preaching of the Word, are set forth by Mr. Baldwin.

An advance has also been made in chapel building. One of the chapels at Ponasang, being too narrow, and in other respects unsuitable for daily preaching, has been given up, and another built in the same locality a few yards distant. It is cheap, but substantial; and in its external appearance and internal arrangements it is neat and commodious. other, on a similar plan, has been constructed under Mr. Hartwell's direction, in a district called Sieu-liang-ting, about three-fourths of a mile below his residence at Tuai-liang-ting. His old chapel at the latter place, formerly occupied by Mr. Cummings, is rendered unsuitable for frequent preaching in the Fuh-chau tongue, by the proximity of foreign hongs; as traders from other districts, on their way to the hongs, sometimes form a good part of the congregation in the chapel, and can understand little or nothing of what is said. But the place is on this very account the more valuable for tract distribution; and it is, therefore, retained for this purpose and for occasional preaching. The three remaining chapels, by various improvements, have also been rendered more convenient and comfortable for daily labors. The mission has, therefore, six chapels for the preaching of the gospel, five of which are on the great street from Ato to the city, namely, one at Sieu-liang-ting, one at Tuai-liang-ting, one at Kuang-ing-chang, two at Pouasang, the sixth being located at Tuaimien-sang (Great-temple-hill) district, on the principal street leading from that district to the city. In addition to these, certain premises belonging to a military officer, situated about one hundred and fifty yards outside of the west gate of the city, have just been rented in behalf of the mission by Mr. Peet, as a place for preaching and tract distribution. These also will soon be fitted up for use. The above statements indicate the views of the mission respecting the importance of chapel labors. They are deservedly the chief feature in our system of missionary effort.

With "great thankfulness" Mr. Baldwin records the continued quiet of Fuh-chau. Trade is constantly increasing, whereby profitable employment is given to a large number of the Chinese. The introduction of opium, however, is proving highly injurious.

Amon.

LETTERS FROM MR. TALMAGE.

Two letters have been received from Mr. Talmage, in the first of which he brings down the history of the Amoy mission to the commencement of 1356; and in the second he speaks of some events which have occurred within the present year. The former was written on the 16th of January; the latter bears date February 5.

The Church.

The statements which follow, it will be noticed, are exceedingly valuable. Such results augur well for missions in the Chinese empire.

Since the letter which Mr. Doty sent in June last, our work has advanced, not so much, indeed, as we could have desired, but enough to call forth lively feelings of gratitude and praise to Him in whose name we labor, and in whose promise we have trusted, and have not been disappointed. He has been with us always. He has not left himself without witness. His word, we trust, has proved "spirit" and "life" to many. Since the first of January, 1855, we have been permitted to receive into church fellowship by the ordinance of baptism, at Amoy, Chioh-be, and Pelichui-ia, eighty-three persons. Of these, forty-six were admitted at Amoy, twenty-four at Chioh be, and thirteen at Pehchui-ia. The brethren of the London Missionary Society have received fortyfive during the same time.

During the last year, death has removed two of our members. One died of leprosy, of which you have already been informed. The other was a young man of much promise. We had resolved to give him a small salary, just enough to furnish him with clothing and food, that he might spend his time, partly as a colporter, and partly in study, to prepare him for greater usefulness. Our plans were frustrated. He died a peaceful death, expressing full confidence in Jesus as his Savior. His disease was consumption.

The general conduct of our church members has continued to give us much satisfaction and pleasure. Some, however, have occasionally caused us grief; and it has been necessary to exercise church discipline. In our last letter you were informed that we had been called to the painful duty of excommunicating one of our members. There is now one

Sabbath violations. He has ceased from his sin, and he expresses sorrow for it. We hope that we may soon be permitted to receive him back to church fellowship. Most of our church members, as formerly, exhibit zeal in embracing opportunities to make the gospel known to others. We think they are also growing in brotherly love.

The School.

The efforts of the mission in the educational department are described at some length. The following extract will be read with interest by many in this country.

We have felt that our first and great work was the preaching of the gospel. This is the work laid out for us by the Master. His commission is, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." The Apostles, in their missionary labors, simply obeyed this command; and we doubt not that, as the missionary work advances, experience will prove that the plan of Christ and his Apostles is the best plan. at least is the testimony of our own The school which we once experience. conducted for the education of heathen children, we gave over into the hands of others, whose views were somewhat different from our own, in order that we might give ourselves entirely to the work to which Christ called us. The result has proved that such labor is more profitable.

Yet we have found it necessary to commence another school on different principles. It is very important that the children of church members should be gathered into a Christian school. If these church members are able, it is their duty to support such a school. If they are not able of themselves, we should assist them. Our school is of this character, and conducted on these principles. It is composed, with but two or three exceptions, of those who are children of, or otherwise connected with, church members and inquirers. sustained in part by the church mem-

We have introduced some other branches of study, such as geography and arithmetic. One of our church members is employed in this department. He was baptized early last year, and is a man of respectable education, and of an active and inquiring mind. He was formerly a at Chioh-be about the first of May last;

man under sentence of suspension for in acquiring a sufficient knowledge of these branches to be able to teach them. He also teaches the Scriptures and Christian truth. Those who are far enough advanced, some fourteen or fifteen in number, commit to memory the Scriptures, and recite them to him, both in the written and spoken dialect. also spend an hour with the school in the morning, conducting religious exercises, which are held in the chapel, and are public. They are attended by the Christians in the neighborhood, and others who may wish to hear.

Theological Class.

After perusing the subjoined extract, the readers of the Herald will have a very good idea of the missionary policy of the brethren at Amoy.

On the thirty-first day of July, I commenced a theological class. It is attended by our colporters, when they are in Amoy, and by several other Christian converts, mostly young men of much promise. They meet in my study at eleven o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. I spend one hour and a half with their each day. On Tuesdays I instruct them in systematic theology. For the subjects of Thursday I am at present taking Edwards's History of Redemption as a guide. On Saturdays they read essays, prepared by themselves, on theological topics and texts of Scripture.

It is of great importance to prepare the native Christians, as rapidly as possible, for the work of preaching the gospel to their countrymen. China must be evangelized, chiefly through the instru-mentality of natives. Missionaries may be employed in commencing the work, and guiding it at first. Especially do we feel the importance of this in our mission. We are entirely too few for the work now forced upon us; and we must expect soon to wear out in it. The prospect of much increase of laborers from home is discouraging.

History of a Persecution.

The following narrative, though it has had many counterparts in other lands, is certainly without any legitimate parallel in China. The trials of the Christians of Chioh-be and Pehchui-ia may be regarded as the opening chapter of a volume, which will be sealed up only in the far distant future.

We opened our new place of worship Chinese physician. I have assisted him after which we proceeded as rapidly as

possible with the repairs necessary to rested for entering the chapel. He was render it convenient and suitable for our use. The first violent manifestation of ly beaten; afterwards he was liberated. opposition was during a visit of Mr. Doty. He spent the first Sabbath of July there, baptizing several persons, and administering the ordinance of the Lord's supper. On the evening previous, a mob collected around and within the chapel. It was necessary to call in the police, in order to restore quiet. Several of the police were present during the exercises on the Sabbath, by which quietness was secured. In the evening there was a disturbance again. The civil magistrate of the place manifested a disposition to protect the Christians in their right to worship God. He said that the doctrines of the gospel were good, and would benefit the people.

The mob was especially excited to opposition by two men of influence in the place. One was a chief of the citizens' police. He and his family were engaged in the manufacture and sale of idolatrous paper. He was doubtless actuated by motives similar to those which actuated Demetrius. The other person of influence, exciting the mob to opposition, was a literary man of the second degree. He doubtless felt indignant that the books of barbarians should supplant the Chinese sacred classics. The magistrate said that these men had more influence in the place than himself; which was doubtless true. He sent for them, and reasoned with them; but they would not listen to

He then sent for his superior, the district magistrate residing at Chiang-chiu, who visited the place; but he took sides with the enemies of the gospel, charging the civil magistrate with receiving bribes from foreigners. An official proclamation was issued, and posted up in the streets against Christianity, warning the people not to embrace the gospel, or go to hear the preaching, or even to enter the chapel, which was said to be occupied by foreigners. The civil magistrate of the place, because his superior took sides against him, making false charges, resigned his place. The police officer of the ward, where the chapel is situated, was arrested and beaten for permitting foreigners to secure a house there, without reporting the fact. man from whom the house was purchased, was arrested, taken to Chiang-chiu, and imprisoned on the charge of selling a house to foreigners. He has not yet been liberated. Shortly afterwards, one of the inhabitants of Chioh-be was ar-

kept in prison for some time, and severe-An official communication was sent to the British consulate at Amoy, stating that an Englishman by the name of Doty, contrary to treaty, was residing at Chiohbe, and asking that he should be immediately recalled. The Mandarins also requested that the chapel should be given over to them, promising to refund the purchase money. Afterwards the Mandarins of three districts went to the neighborhood of Peh-chui-ia, to settle some difficulties in that region. While there, they issued a proclamation against Christianity, similar in its tenor to the one issued at Chioh-be.

In consequence of these proceedings, the public doors of the chapels at both places were closed for a season. The one at Peh chui-ia was opened again The front doors of after a few weeks. the chapel at Chioh-be were kept closed until the first Sabbath of 1856. day, Mr. Doty administered the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper in the chapel; and the public doors were thrown open, both in the morning and afternoon. A large audience was present, and the people conducted themselves in an orderly manner. The police officer of the ward, lest he might again be punished for neglect of duty, immediately reported the fact to the Mandarins. It is said that the former landlord of the house had just been released from prison; but when the news was received at Chiang-chiu that the chapel had been opened, he was again imprisoned. Orders were sent to the authorities at Chioh-be to arrest any one who might enter the chapel. On the next Sabbath (the last) an official stationed himself in the shop opposite to the chapel, professedly with the design of arresting those who might enter the house of worship. In consequence of this, the public doors of the chapel were not opened.

Effect on the Disciples.

But these trials, though they have deterred many from hearing the Word, have been as a refiner's fire to the followers of Christ. On this subject Mr. Talmage says: "These persecutions have tried the faith of the 'little flock,' thus left among wolves; and these feeble ones have found themselves 'not alone.' Their faith has thus been strengthened." Individuals might be mentioned, he writes, who have "come forth as gold." But he confines himself to general facts.

After the posting of the proclamations,

forbidding the people to embrace the shepherd to lead and comfort and progospel, or even to enter the chapels, the Christians and a few inquirers continued their former practice of meeting together at the chapels every evening for reading the Scriptures and for worship, the large public doors being closed, but the sidedoors being always open. At Chioh-be an additional threat was made. The keeping of the Sabbath was regarded by the opposers of the gospel as a test, whether individuals were Christians or not. It was, therefore, given out that any shop which might be shut on the Sabbath should be given over to plunder. The Christians had no reason, except from their trust in God, to think that this threat would not be carried into execu-tion. They knew that the mob would be sustained by some men of influence and by the civil authorities. On the following Saturday evening, they met in the chapel as usual for worship. question was introduced, "Shall we close our shops to-morrow, according to the commandment; or shall we for once leave them open?" It was unanimously resolved to obey God rather than man, and trust the consequences to him. the Sabbath morning they left their shops closed, and repaired to the house of God. They trusted in God, and were not disappointed.

Let it also be mentioned, to the praise of the grace of God, who can restrain the hearts of his enemies with the same ease as he draws the affections of his people to himself, that during all these efforts of the authorities to hinder his work, and overthrow his church, they did not dare to touch one of the church members, or one earnest inquirer. During the persecutions, thus far, we have had to mourn over but one church member, who seemed to fear man rather than God. One of the little flock at Chioh-be, terrified by the enemies of "the Lord and of his Anointed," has absented him-self from the assembly of his people. We have not seen hin since; but we understand that he still professes to worship God, saying that he is afraid to come to the chapel, until the mandarins give permission. The others have all stood firm. Besides this, we have been permitted to receive several others to the ordinance of baptism and to the fellowship of the church, both at Chioh-be and at Peh-chui-ia. We know not what language to use to express the wonderful grace of God towards these feeble churches! They are as sheep among

tect them. We can only occasionally visit them. "This is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes."

We ought to add, Mr. Talmage says, that some of the Christians have been called to suffer in their goods by the unjust acts of their heathen neighbors; and on a certain occasion one of them was struck with a stone, and knocked down in a mob, but was not injured.

The latest Intelligence.

In the letter of February 5, Mr. Talmage states that five persons received baptism at Chioh-be, and the same number at Amoy, on the preceding Sabbath. In respect to the persecution, already described, he says:

Notwithstanding the spirit of opposition which is manifested, the region all around is still open to the preaching of the gospel. Mr. Douglas, a Presbyterian missionary, in company with some native Christians, has lately made several visits to the large town of Hai-teng and the surrounding villages. I accompanied him on his first visit to Hai-teng. We hope to-morrow to visit that place again, on our way to Chieh-be.

The mandarins, some ten days ago, promised the British Consul to liberate the man from Chioh-be, who has been so long in prison. He has not yet been liberated, however; on the contrary, he is said lately to have been beaten, because the chapel doors were open on the first Sabbath of last month. Some of the officials at Chioh-be still continue to station themselves near the chapel, every Sabbath, to arrest persons who may enter. In consequence of this, the public doors of the chapel still remain closed. The members of the church, and a few inquirers, enter as formerly by the sidedoors without molestation.

Ceylon.

LETTER FROM MR. LORD, JANUARY 8, 1856.

Obstacles and Results.

THE missionary field of Mr. Lord embraces the parishes of Oodoopitty and Atchevaly. For the purpose of showing what difficulties he is obliged to contend with, he states that upon the former much less labor has been expended by the mission, than upon any other which they have taken in charge, and that its population, moreravening wolves, without any under- ever, is peculiarly unimpressible. In confirma-

tion of this last remark, he describes at some ! length the three principal castes, (not reckoning the servile classes;) and he shows that he has, indeed, a stiff-necked people to deal with. Oodoopitty, it seems, is distinguished in the annals of the courts as the parish which furnishes the greatest number of criminal cases of all in the province; and it has about sixty temples and thirty-five devil-trees. And of Atchevaly it must be said that there are about thirty temples, with twenty-eight or thirty devil-trees. "In some of the temples there is a daily service; in others it is weekly, or less frequent." "The amount expended yearly at all these places of Hindoo worship is reported to exceed five hundred pounds sterling."

It is generally known that the cholera and small-pox committed fearful ravages in Jaffna, just before the visit of the Deputation; but this letter of Mr. Lord mentions a second visitation, which did its melancholy and disheartening work for two entire months. It will be understood, of course, that his labors have been very much interrupted; and in speaking of results, he is constrained to say, "I am able to report only one new case of special interest. Some months since, a woman was brought here from Tondamanar, while her husband was absent, in a state of intense suffering, that she might have medical advice and assistance; which I rendered, as well as I was able, and she recovered. About two months ago she came with her little child to express her gratitude, and attended our meeting on the Sabbath. Since the return of her husband, he has also visited us several times; and he appears much interested in the welfare of his soul, He says that he and his family have already left the Tamil religion, and wish to learn more of Christianity and to become Christians." respect to this man, the following statement is added: "He is a sailor of the Kariar caste, and is absent from his family a great part of the year. Doubtless lie is exposed to many temptations and trials. God alone is able to grant sustaining grace to overcome all; and we will hope and pray for the best, though it be with a trembling faith."

The residue of Mr. Lord's report is as follows: "One of the former school masters in the parish of Atchevaly, who has been considered as an inquirer for some time, is very desirous to be admitted to the church; and the catechist speaks well of him. But as he is young, and anxious to be employed by the mission, it is deemed prudent to delay the case for some time longer. One female who was educated at Oodooville, and who was an inquirer at the close of last year, has united with the church of the Wesleyan mission. Another, who applied for admission to the church early in the year, has within a few months

married a heathen, but in such circumstances as to allow us to hope that she has no sympathy with Hindooism."

Bomban.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Events of the Year.

MR HAZEN, the only missionary of the Board in Bombay at the present time, has drawn up a brief report for the year 1855. The Sabbath preaching service in the Mahratta, he says, has been sustained throughout the year. "Generally there has been a good attendance in the morning; but in the afternoon it has been quite small, averaging about twenty. Little interest has been manifested in these services, save on the part of Christians. From September to the close of the year, the chapel was opened twice a week for lectures and discussions on the evidences and claims of Christianity. At first a respectable attendance was secured, and the effort promised much good; but the number gradually diminished, till none came."

The church, Mr. Hazen says, has not been formally organized. Such a step was contemplated at one time; but divisions and alienations arose unexpectedly, and delay seemed to be called for. There is a better state of feeling now, it would appear. "The efforts of some of the breathren were directed to the healing of the breach; and near the close of the year several religious services were held, especially a church fast, in view of the approaching communion. Peace and mutual confidence were apparently restored." Only one person has been received into Christian fellowship by baptism.

The school on the premises, for the instruction of the children of Christians and others disposed to attend, has been maintained during the year, but with less efficiency than Mr. Hazen could have wished. The number of scholars has varied from seven to fifteen. The press has been reduced to a vernacular basis, and kept vigorously at work for the Bible and Tract Societies. Very little has been done for the missions of the Board; indeed, the principal item is the printing of the Dnyanodaya. The circulation of this paper is about five hundred, among a most influential class of readers. It seems to be an agency of great value.

The Marathi translation of the Bible has occupied much time. Messrs. Hazen and Fairbank were appointed members of a sub-committee of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, for revising and carrying through the press two editions of the New Testament. After the departure of Mr. Fairbank, Mr. Bowen was

appointed in his place. The work was pursued | Persia should ever be broken up, I hope by this committee very diligently. In addition to the revision, the preparation of the clean copy for the printers devolved on Mr. Hazen; and the reading of the proofs came mainly upon him. The first edition, to complete the whole Bible in one volume, was finished in September; the other edition of five thousand copies was brought to a satisfactory termination in December. The result of this year of toil is a New Testament, which is generally satisfactory.

LETTER FROM MR. HAZEN, MARCH 3, 1856.

Need of more Laborers.

MR. HAZEN has made an earnest appeal for an increase of our missionary force in Western India. "Could you send us fourteen during the present year," he writes, "they would all find their hands full." But let us hear his plea.

It is the first Monday of the month. We have had interesting meetings today, more so than is common, I think. The Missionary Conference this morning seemed more than usually aroused to a sense of our need. At the Marathi concert this afternoon, facts of great interest were stated. At the English meeting this evening, some of the same facts and others were mentioned, showing the readiness of the people to listen to the truth. I have received letters from Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Barker to-day, speaking of what the Lord is doing. All these things, full of encouragement as they are, seem to weigh me down as by an insupportable burden. We really seem to be doing nothing, in comparison with the great work which is left undone. We could call for an army to enter at these doors of usefulness.

Here is Bombay, with more than half a million of natives, and nine men of all societies laboring for them! Five of these are engaged in schools all the time; another is devoting his strength to the revision of the Bible in Marathi; and the same duty calls for much of the time of still another. Look at the subject in a different light. The Guzaratispeaking population must be nearly two hundred thousand; and one native preacher devotes a part of his time to this mass! The Mohammedans number one hundred and fifty thousand; but there is not a single man to do any thing for them! How long must this continue? Here the Moslem is protected when he em-

you will send us two men, speaking Persian, to preach in Bombay. The Church missionaries talk of having a man to labor for the Arabic-speaking population. I trust they will soon succeed.

From the country there is but one voice. Tours in the North Concan, tours in the South Concan, tours in the Deccan, all reveal a universal readiness to listen to the gospel. Who is there to preach it? Do you wonder that I feel a burden? Read once again the report of our meeting at Ahmednuggur on "Extension," and see, as I see it, this whole country open, waiting, in some places thirsting for the gospel, and in all places dying for want of it. I am not repeating the old story. It is something new. The want has been the same; but now it is beginning to be felt. This now it is beginning to be felt. calls upon us to supply it now. I trust that Messrs. Ballantine, Bissell and Barker, will furnish you with full reports of their very interesting itinerancies. You will rejoice that so much has been done; but let not joy be the only emotion. What are you to expect from Mr. Ballantine, when in addition to his important station duties his preaching field extends so far? I might ask the same in regard to Mr. Bissell, with his more than one hundred villages. What is taking place in the vicinity of these stations, is ready to be repeated all through this country. There are hundreds of villages where Christ has not yet been named, and hundreds more which have had only an occasional visit.

These statements certainly deserve the serious attention of all candidates for the sacred office.

Ahmednuggur.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Ahmednuggur mission is materially reduced in strength, Mr. Munger having been transferred to Satara, and Mr. Hazen being imperatively needed at Bombay; so that three brethren, with their wives and Miss Farrar, are all the representatives which the Board now has in this wide and interesting field.

Changes.

The report first speaks of the changes which have been made in the plans of the mission, since the visit of the Deputation. Important changes, in several respects, have taken place in braces Christianity. If your mission to the educational department. "In former years," says this paper, "boarding-schools for boys and I tration of discipline; and it removes a great load girls were sustained at great expense by this mission, in the hope that many of those thus educated would become converts, and be fitted for the work of extending the knowledge of the truth among their countrymen." "It is not intended hereafter to give support to any, while receiving instruction, in the hope of their conversion.'

In regard to another feature of their system, the missionaries say, "We formerly had a large number of schools for boys and girls taught by heathen teachers. We now have none." "We never had any conversions among the pupils of these schools, so far as we know, though we sustained them many years. We did, indeed, have conversions among the teachers; and these form now our most efficient laborers. Our native pastors were both originally heathen school-teachers, and in this way were brought under the influence of the truth." "But to continue to employ teachers in the hope of their being converted, would be to adopt a principle which we have abandoned in reference to boarding-schools, and which we do not think it safe to follow in any department of our work."

The girls' schools have been reduced to two; and these are supported by the contributions of English ladies and gentlemen In fact, they are not now considered as belonging to the Board. The old argument for such schools, growing out of the low estimate of female education in the native community, has lost much of its force, the labors of the mission, in this line of things, having wrought a very desirable change. "From observing our girls' schools," the report says, " a young native gentleman of Poona was led to establish schools for girls among the natives of that city; and the natives of Ahmednuggur also having seen the operation and results of our girls' schools, have for the past three or four years supported girls' schools among themselves."

The policy of the mission in regard to native churches, it is well known, has undergone a material change. Formerly the missionary was the pastor of the church at his station; and all the converts in the adjacent villages were under his care. "Now," the brethren say, "we have differeut churches, wherever there seems to be a call for them; and we intend to place a native pastor over each, as fast as we can prepare them for the pastoral office." The two churches in Ahmednuggur have native pastors already; while the churches at Shingvay and Wadaley are in charge of Mr. Ballantine, with native catechists as his assistants. "The advantages of this arrangement," the mission say, "are very great. The native pastor has the responsibility of the instruction of his flock, and of introducing new

from the missionary. He can assist the pastor, and can offer his advice when necessary; but the responsibility rests (where it ought) on the native pastor and the native members of the church. Heretofore we have been afraid to put so great a responsibility on the shoulders of our native brethren; but the actual working of the system, since we have introduced this new plan, has shown us that our fears were groundless. The missionary now, instead of being the pastor of a particular church, directs his attention to the formation of new churches, and the raising up of pastors and catechists and teachers for the instruction of churches and congregations already gathered and the collection of new congregatious. The whole time of the missionary is occupied in preaching the gospel, and in preparing native converts for this work. During the cold season, he devotes nearly his whole time to preaching in the villages in the viciuity of his station."

Church Statistics.

The present condition of the churches under the care of this mission will appear from the following table:

Churches.	Present No.	Adults rec'd.	Deceased.
Ahmednuggur First, 87		9	2
" s	econd, 16	6	
Shingvay,	9	4	
Wadaley,	33	7	
Seroor,	25	8	1
	170	31	3

Schools.

The educational efforts of the mission will appear from the following extract: "We have in Ahmednuggur a school for boys and a school for girls, which are different from our ordinary village schools. The school for boys is intended to train up the children of our converts, who may appear sufficiently promising, and young men who have become Christians, for the work of teachers and catechists. To the superintendence of this school the missionary in Ahmednuggur has devoted considerable time, during the hot and rainy seasons of the past year. Eight persons have gone forth from this school during the year to be native assistants in different villages. There are at present sixteen boys in this school. The missionary at Ahmednuggur has also had a small class of young meu to whom he gave lectures on theology, and with whom he read critically the Epistles of Paul to the Hebrews, to the Galatians, and to Titus, and the Book of Daniel, for the purpose of giving them an accurate knowledge of Bible truth, and an idea of the mode in which the Bible is to be studied. These expository lectures were attended by all our catechists residing in Ahmednuggur, and by the young men belongmembers to the church, as well as the adminis- ing to the school for teachers. Of the theological

class, one young man connected with the station | however, his personal bearing has been more at Seroor was licensed to preach the gospel in September, and he now assists Mr. Bissell in preaching to the church at that station. The school for girls in Ahmednuggur is intended also for the chi'dren of converts, and is designed to prepare the wives of our teachers and catechists for being valuable assistants to their husbands in the work in which they are engaged. There are thirty-eight girls in the school at the present time." "A single school has been taught by a Christian teacher in the mahar part of Seroor, which has numbered from twenty to twenty-five scholars. The wife of the missionary has visited the school-house regularly several times a week, and has met a company of women, a part of whom spent an hour in learning to read, and then, Jomed by others, listened to the reading of the Bible or a tract accompanied with religious instruction. A smaller company of women have assembled for a like purpose in one or two other places."

Out-stations.

It is the aim of the brethren, more than ever, to exert an influence upon the rural portions of the Decc n Herce, in addition to what they do for Ahmednuggur and Sercor, they endeavor to plant the gospel in as many villages as they can successfully occupy. Mr. Bissell has one outstation under his supervision, in which a native assistant resides. "We have twelve out stations connected with Ahme nuggur," says the report, "where (with the exception of one now vacant) we have native catechists, who read the Scriptures daily to those who desire to hear the truth, and hold religious services regularly on the Sabbath. They also attend the pilgrimages in the vicinity of their stations, and give instruction there to those who are disposed to hear them These out-stations are from five to forty miles distant from Ah ednuggur; several of them were occupied at the very close of the year. Some of the native assistants also teach the children of the converts and of inquirers and of all who are willing to send their children to a Christian school."

Oroomiah.

LETTER FROM MR. BREATH, JANUARY 31, 1856.

THE brethren of the Nestorian mission are not yet relieved from the embarrassments which have arisen from the unfriendly conduct of certain Persian officials. "Askar Khân," Mr. Breath says, "has more emphatically than ever before declared it to be the settled policy of the govern-

courteous, and we have heard less of his threats and his abuse of us among the people." It is somewhat remarkable that, with so much disposition among persons high in rank to injure the mission, so little damage has been actually done to it. This point is fairly brought forward in the following extract:

So far as the hostility of the government has occasioned distrust of us among the people, it has been injurious to the general interests of our mission; but as yet no department of our labors, with the exception of the village schools, has very materially suffered. The missionaries and their helpers go abroad as freely as before; and the people of the villages still assemble in good numbers to listen to the gospel. The seminaries are as much prized as ever; and the press is still unembarrassed. But the village schools have suffered greatly, not so much from any direct measures of Askar Khân, as from the apprehension, on the part of the Nestorians, that by sending their children to them they may render themselves obnoxious to the government. Instead of seventy schools, our number a year since, with eleven or twelve hundred pupils, there are now but about thirty-five of the former, and from five to six hundred of the latter.

The subjoined paragraph presents another phase of the missionary work.

Throughout our whole field there never was, perhaps, less spiritual life than at present; yet it is not all death. In the village of Wazerawa, near Geog Tapa, under the labors of Priest Syad and Joseph, formerly of the seminary, both of them pious and zealous, there have been for some weeks past very hopeful indications. Ten or twelve are reported as inquirers, and the number, we trust, is increasing, and the interest deepening. Members of the mission have labored there, and have been much encouraged by what they saw.

The future history of the mission may possibly be modified by the relations which are to exist between the British and Persian governments. It is for this reason that Mr. Breath introduces the following paragraph into his letter.

The difference between the Persian government and the English Ambassador is becoming more grave and complicated; and it is altogether probable that the subsequent course of this government to prevent prosclyting; at the same time, ment will be more offensive to England than the late insult to her Ambassador. I withal, to look after the Christian popu-Herat has long been coveted by Persia; but every attempt at its seizure has been prevented by England, under the impression that its absorption threatened the tranquillity of her Indian possessions.

The King of Persia, thinking probably the present a favorable opportunity, is preparing an army to march towards Herat, under the pretext of preserving its independence against Dost Mohammed Khân, who is reported, truly or falsely, to be on his way from Kabul to subjugate it.

The recent treaty of peace will have an important bearing, without doubt, upon all such questions.

Gawar.

LETTER FROM MR. RHEA, FEBRUARY 6, 1856.

THE last number of the Herald contained a letter from Dr. Wright, in which he announced the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Rhea to spend the winter at Memikan, their mountain home. But the course of events in Gawar, since the date of that communication, has induced them to change their purpose. The subjoined statements will set the matter in its true light.

Disturbances.

Recently some thirty-five hundred Koords from the different tribes, headed by Mohammed Agha and other subordinate chiefs, gathered at Bash Kulla to oust the Turkish Pasha. He, with his three hundred Turks, had taken refuge in the old castle of Noor Allah Bey, not daring with his feeble force to meet the enemy on the open field. The Koords, being unable to eject him, turned their arms upon the defenceless Christians, and plundered five of their largest and most flourishing villages, committing other gross and flagrant enormities. Having divided the spoils, they then brought to the place of rendezvous a son of the old Moodebbir, who died a captive in the hands of the Turks at Erzroom, and were soon to bring him to Gawar, there to inaugurate Koordish misrule by his elevation to the chieftainship of the Hakkary country. The fall of Kars had doubtless accelerated the pace of these lawless movements. The impression is now wide-spread through the mountains, that the Turks are over-thrown; and as the English and Russians are too far away, and too busy will do.

lation, the Koords think they have full license to pillage and plunder. Their motto now is, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die."

The people of our plain have been much disturbed and intimidated by the report that Mar Shimon had sent a letter to Mohammed Agha, giving him liberty to plunder our village, appropriate our property, and send our heads to him. A short time before I left, Chellabi Agha passed by our house about dusk, with a party of fifty or sixty armed men. He was returning from the village of Mohammed Agha, by whom he had just been promoted to be the chief of the Destoogai tribe, to which our village belongs, when Koordish rule prevails in the country. He sent in his chief servant, with his compliments, to inform me that he had just seen the letter which the Patriarch had sent to Mohammed Agha, directing him to plunder our village. At another time he said that Mar Shimon was now the great man of the mountains, and that they (the Koords) would do his pleasure. I can hardly bring myself to believe that those chiefs would have dared to carry out Mar Shimon's orders; but it was a possible thing. Many unmistakable signs showed that the Koords were every day becoming more and more turbulent; and, consequently, it was an unsuitable place for a lone lady to be in, especially when it was so difficult for her to remove in case of imminent danger. The roads had not yet been blocked up, though it was mid-winter. No snow had fallen for four weeks; and the foot paths were sufficiently hard to bear up our mules. The weather was mild, though we had had the mercury at 36° below zero. It was possible for us to get away; but if we remained any longer, it was highly probable that the roads would be blocked up for three or four months. In these circumstances the path of duty was plain; and we reluctantly set our faces toward Oroomiah.

Mr. Rhea hopes, however, to superintend the operations of the mission at Memikan. "Cur little school," he says, "will continue." And the villagers have never attended public worship more fully and punctually than they did during the winter. Yohannan finds abundant opportunities for preaching the gospel in Ishtazin. Mutloob and Hormczd are laboring in Tekhoma in hope. It would seem very desirable, therefore, that the mission retain its hold on Gawar; and this, with the divine blessing, they

Mosul.

LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAMS, FEBRUARY 16, 1856.

Our brethren are cheered in their labors by many tokens of the divine favor. The attendance upon their Sabbath services is good; and the number of pupils in their schools is quite large. "Intercourse with the people increases, and is more satisfactory." "At the January communion, four united with the church; and three others have since applied for admission."

Unexpected Development.

This letter refers to a new opening for missionary effort, which cannot fail to interest the reader. The narrative is as follows:

A movement has begun in Jebel Tour, which we watch with some interest. Under the weight of the grinding op-pression incident to the rebellion of Yezdeen Sheer Bey, a part of the village of Azzokh sent to us a deputation in the spring, declaring their purpose to become Protestants. As the movement was wholly secular, we had little confidence in its permanence, and we received our visitors rather coldly; but we gave them a letter to the English Consul in Diarbekir, to which pashalic Azzokh belongs, and referred them for advice to the Protestants there. At Diarbekir the deputation came in contact with a papal Bishop, who with smooth words and large promises beguiled them, until they accepted his offers, and returned to their homes papists. Their constituents, however, flatly and persistently refused to ratify the act; and the secession became eventually reconciled to the majority, and the schism was healed. But the trouble broke out anew; and the secessionists sent a special messenger to us. The deputation went again, moreover, to Diarbekir, and delivered the old letter to the English Consul, who promised to do all he could for them. They wrote and rewrote to us, urging us either to come or send some one to their help; but we knew that it was of no use to go without a letter from the Pasha, authorizing the organization of a Protestant community under the firman, and requested Mr. Holmes to procure such a letter for He replied that the Pasha was touring through his district, and nothing could be done until his return. Weary us; and it was decided that the Protest-But in my heart it was to do a good

ant Wakeel here should return with them. The Pasha of Mosul, with whom he is just now in great favor, gave him a cavass and a strong letter to the Governor of Jezirch; and they set out. A few hours after they left, we received from Diarbekir the letter for which we had been some months waiting, and which the English Consul procured for us promptly on the Pasha's return; and before night it was in Jeremiah's hands. Thus doubly armed, his mission was eminently successful. The authorities at Jezireh granted his every request; and forty-two heads of families, including one hundred and nine males, were legally enrolled as a separate community, and their tax list was set off at the old

Jeremiah spent seven days at Azzokh. preaching the truth, and faithfully endeavoring to reconcile the factions to each other. It was not till the day be-fore he left, that he said a word about organizing a Protestant community. He then, after clearly stating what was expected from a Protestant, said that any who chose to enter their names as Protestants, could do so without fear, as he had ample power to say that they should not be persecuted or oppressed for so doing. But none must enter their names, unless determined to continue Protestants. Forty-two came forward; and the roll was made out. Others afterwards applied, but were put off until they should think more of it. By letters just received we learn that there are now sixty-one houses; and they look to us for a religious teacher. Kos Makhiel has been sent to them, and will remain until another takes his place. without our agency, and in this sudden manner, is Jebel Tour opened to us; and an imperative reason is given for the occupancy of Mardin. Shall we have a man or men to put there?

Jeremiah was nearly sick when he left Mosul; and the fatigue and exposure were almost too much for him. After his return, he with great simplicity said, "I talked, talked, all day, all day, to the sixth hour in the night every day, till I was so sick I could not speak, and I thought there was not an hour between me and death. Then I prayed, (in thought, for I could not move my lips, but in my thought I prayed,) and said, 'O Lord! Take me when thou wilt; but not this time. For if I die now, bad men will say I came to do of the delay, another deputation visited an evil thing, and thou hast killed me.

thing I came, not an evil. Spare me to | have that house back again among us, and thanks to thy name. I will go any other time, when thou shalt call." And he was spared, and returned with a report of success that astonished his enemies. But when asked by one of us, "How do those new Protestants stand towards spiritual things?" He replied, "When Paul was preaching, he once met some men who were disciples of John; and he asked them, 'Have ye received the Holy Ghost?' and they said, 'We have not so much as heard if there be any Holy Ghost.' "

Arabkir.

LETTER FROM MR. CLARK, MARCH 1, 1856.

THE hopes which previous communications from this station have excited, there is good reason to believe, are not to be disappointed. The present letter contains undoubted proofs of a wide-spread and progressive reformation. Some of the details, however, cannot be 1ransferred 10 these pages.

Trials of a rich Family.

The following narrative has a special value. It is not often that our missionaries have occasion to record such instances of persecution.

We have been having a little skirmishing with the great ones of our city, for a few weeks past; but the storm is spent, and all is comparatively quiet again. The occasion of the disturbance was the enrollment among the Protestants of the richest house, with one exception, among all the Armenians of the place. It is a large and influential family, comprising some ten or twelve male members, sustaining in this city and elsewhere an excellent reputation for uprightness and integrity in all its business relations. During the two years and a half that I have spent in Arabkir, I have repeatedly called at this house, and have ever been most cordially received. I have conversed freely with the family upon the blessings of the gospel, and the errors and superstitions of their own church.

But the separation of this leading house was thought by the Armenians too great a triumph for the Protestants. A large part of the city seemed to them to have fallen into our hands. The other generally appropriates to himself as much princes and rich merchants took counsel. as he pleases. But in this case, the de-

finish this work, and return in peace; cost what it may. Our cause is ruined, if this family remains Protestant. Money, threats and persecution, even unto death, we will employ, before we will abandon our purpose." They commenced their work with smooth and honeyed words of flattery and praise, warm professions of friendship and a kind regard for the reputation and standing in society of our friends, expressions of wonder that they should have taken a step so seriously affecting their popularity, &c. &c. They then used entreaty. They besought the family, for the sake of its numerous friends, its honor and peace, to turn back to them But this did not avail. answer was, "We value the favor and honor of God, more than all our friends." The next argument was, "All the Armenians will become your enemies." "That is a small matter to us," was the reply, "for we have long known and proved that their friendship was false and worth-

> Then the members of this house were taken, one by one, and privately threatened. Every expedient possible was resorted to for persuading, frightening, and compelling them to return. The Armenians threatened to bring false suits against them, rob them of their property, by false witnesses charge upon them the worst possible crimes before the government, burn down their houses, and secretly put them to death. All these threats were, indeed, made with caution; for the authors of them were not bold enough to make them publicly. But to all, the principal member of this house replied, "You may bring false suits against us; you may rob us; you may criminate us before the government; you may burn down our houses; but know well that we will spend our very last para rather than turn back to your idolatries and corruptions."

The Armenians then, by large bribes, sought to enlist the Turkish authorities in the work of persecution. Some circumstances favored them. A new Governor and Judge had just been appointed over the city, both having come from a distance, and both being vicious, intemperate, and bribe-loving men. The oldest member of this family, moreover, just at this time was removed by death. In such a case, according to law, it is customary for the judge to take an inventory of all the property; and in so doing he They said, "We must, and we will, ceased had so anticipated, and made pro-

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vision for, every possible event, that ground. There never has been a time there was left no chance for plunder. when the Armenians generally exhibited The corrupt officials were enraged; for this was a rich family; and they were expecting a large booty. They readily united with the rich Armenian princes, therefore, and planned to spoil our friends of their goods. They said to the Governor and Judge, "Oppress, plunder and strip them of their goods, till they turn from their Protestantism; and then we will see that you are well paid." But their zeal was too hot to be either wise or lasting. The Armenians were so eager for revenge, the Turks were so hungry for plunder, and all were so reckless, that they most effectually injured their own cause. The head-man of our Protestants, not at all intimidated by their threats, boldly withstood them, and exposed their villany, refusing to yield in the least to their demands. The Judge in a rage hasted off to Kharpoot to report the case to the Pasha, thinking perhaps that he could bribe the latter by promising him a share in the plunder. We sent a letter to the Pasha, reporting the matter in full; and the result has been that a day or two since the Judge returned to this city, quite mollified; and he now wishes to settle the matter amicably.

Mr. Clark states that four persons were admitted to the church on the first Sabbath in February, the number of persons present having been two hundred and twenty-five.

Trebisond.

LETTER FROM MR. POWERS, FEBRUARY 26, 1856.

A LETTER from Mr. Powers was published in the January Herald, which lamented the effect produced upon his ordinary congregation by frequent removals. He now says, however, that he has as many hearers as there have been in past imes. "Good attention has been given to the preached Word; and an unusual degree of harmony and kindly feeling exists. The general walk and conversation of Christians are such as to induce the hope that by the grace of God the labor expended in Trebizond is not in vain."

Signs of Progress.

The following extract shows that our missionary brother has much to encourage him.

Although the number of enrolled Protestants has not increased of late in this city, Protestantism is surely gaining tianity is publicly proclaimed, and its

so much friendly feeling towards our people, when they have been so willing to converse on the subject of religion, and so much disposed to acknowledge the truth of our views. There is great freedom of speech in the city; and the principles of the gospel have made a very general and deep impression. There are many whose minds are so far enlightened that they are uneasy in their present position, and either neglect altogether the peculiar rites of their religion, or perform them with frequent misgivings; but still have not principle enough to break away from their domestic, social and business relations, and openly espouse the truth.

The case of our washerwoman, an Armenian who has never attended our services, but whose brothers are Protestants, illustrates the condition of many in the city. "I have not confessed to a priest," she said, "or taken the sacrament for years. My conscience will not let me. I know my heart is not right; and I cannot make it right. And what is the use of my confessing and taking the sacrament? Ah! the former times were better than these. Then we went to church, said our prayers, confessed, and received the sacrament, and did not know but all was right. Perhaps we should have been saved." As I related her remarks last evening to a man who was formerly a constant attendant on our services, he replied, "That is my case exactly." Alas! how many there are in this city, who know enough of the truth to make them quite uncomfortable as they are, but have not interest enough in it to follow and obey it!

Another fact indicates the favorable change which is taking place in the public mind. It is mentioued in the following paragraph.

A month ago, I opened a bookstore in one of the most frequented parts of the city. This store has been visited by all classes of people, including school teachers, primates, priests, and even the Armenian Bishop himself. Not a word of opposition has been heard. Many express their approbation. One man exclaimed, "That is it; now you have done the thing." Our bookseller is one of the most intelligent members of our church, and has much opportunity for free and practical conversation on the great truths of the gospel. The bookstore is thus a centre of moral influence, where Chris-

Mr. Powers has sometimes spoken of a small congregation out of the city. He now reports its continued prosperity. His language is as fol-

Five men, four of whom are heads of families, seem truly interested in good things. One of them, and the one of greatest influence, a year ago was far He now enough from Protestantism. seems deeply concerned to know and do his duty. Soon after his attention was first arrested, he observed several days of private fasting and prayer for the divine blessing and guidance. He has attended our services in the city several Sabbaths, and I have conversed with no one in a long time who seemed to be more truly led by the Spirit. He and his children are together learning to read. Some of the women of these families, a few months ago, were strongly opposed to the truth, and to our brother who conducts their services on the Sabbath. One woman was warned in a dream not to do or say any thing against this brother; and she has since become an attentive hearer. Another was induced for once to listen to the truth; and she has become so much interested that she requests that at least an evening meeting may be held at her house. She is also Thus all the women learning to read. have become more or less interested in the truth.

Beirut.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Church and Congregation.

THE changes which have taken place in the missionary force at Beirût, are already known. As Mr. Ford performs the duties which were formerly discharged by Mr. Whiting, it belongs to him to speak of the church and congregation. His language is as follows: "In the ordinary services of the station, there has been no change. The number in attendance on public worship has been variable. During the winter, when the congregation is the largest, about seventy on an average have listened to the preaching of the gospel on the Sabbath Mr. Smith has given particular instruction to a Bible class, numbering from twelve to fifteen. Three persons, one of them a female, have been admitted to the native church on a profession of their faith. Among those received was the American vice-consul at Tripoli,

claims are urged upon the attention of | spirit, who has suffered no little shame and loss for Jesus' sake. His case was mentioned in the Herald for 1855, p. 138. The female recently admitted to the church is one of the graduates of the seminary, formerly under Dr. De Forest's care. She has been for some time the successful teacher of the female school on the mission premises at Beirût."

Other Departments.

This station has three schools under its care, one of them being for girls. The whole number of pupils has been one hundred and fifteen; the average attendance is reported as having been eighty-nine. "The text-book most used is the New Testament." The following statement is valuable: "The teachers are all pious, being also members of the mission church; and religious instruction is imparted by them. Portions of the Bible are recited; and in several instances the whole of the Shorter Catechism has been committed to memory. In addition to the ordinary instruction of the week, two of the teachers are accustomed to gather their pupils around them every Sabbath afternoon, to unfold more fully the great truths that pertain to the salvation of the

The translation of the Scriptures into Arabic has been retarded somewhat by Mr. Smith's enfeebled health, as also by the prevalence of the cholera. After finishing the minor Prophets from Hosea to Nahum, this brother directed his attention to Isaiah; and at the close of 1855 he had reached the forty-fourth chapter. progress has been made in printing the translation. The whole number of pages, issued from the press during 1855, has been 1,678,000.

Bhamdun.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Preaching of the Word.

THE field assigned to Mr. Benton has a population of some forty thousand, not one in a thousand of whom is supposed to have "that knowledge of Christ which is indispensable to his salvation." An effort has been made to diminish this "gross darkness." The Sabbath school, the preaching service, Bible classes for both sexes, have been continued during the year; and recently a meeting for religious conversation has been held from house to house on the evening of the Sabbath. At other times, moreover, there are appropriate services. On Wednesday evening there is a weekly lecture; on Saturday evening a special meeting has been commenced for church members and candidates for Christian fellowship; a man of most interesting character and lovely and the worship of the mission family has been

open to all, "more than a hundred persons, including children, having in this way come under the influence of the gospel." Ten persons have sought admission to the Protestant brotherhood, some of whom are already propounded for this privilege in connection with the churches at Beirût and Abeih. It is hoped that an evangelical church will be organized at B'hamdun before the close of 1856. Of the occasional services, held at different points, it is not necessary to speak.

Other Agencies.

Ten schools have been in operation, at ten different villages, besides the girls' school at B'hamdun. The number of pupils is more than four hundred and fifty, one-fifth of them being girls. "The books used in these schools are Bibles and Testaments, Watts's and the Assembly's Catechisms, various other religious works, such as Pilgrim's Progress, Imitation of Christ, arithmetics, grammars, geographies, etc. The leading object is the inculcation of religious truth and the evangelization of the community."

The following extract should be read in this connection: "Next to the schools, the chief instrumentality for introducing the gospel to Lebanon is our medical practice. There is no regular physician in this extensive district. By the generous donation of A. W. Butler, M. D., of Hartford, Connecticut, once and again we have been enabled to distribute in hundreds of instances the proper medicines, with gratifying success, to patients of all classes, of whom some came from the distance of twenty miles. From those able to pay we have commenced taking a small fee, and have already collected about one hundred piastres." Mr. Benton concludes his report with the subjoined statement: "The donation of twenty dollars from the four Sabbath schools in Rockville, Connecticut, received in 1854, has enabled us to give a Testament or Psalter to every member of our schools who has committed the Assembly's Catechism to memory."

Abeib.

LETTER FROM MR. AIKEN, FEBRUARY 19, 1856.

MR. and MRS. AIKEN, it will be remembered, embarked for the Syria mission last autumn; and soon after their arrival at Beirût, they were stationed temporarily at Abeih. This fact has brought them into immediate contact with the seminary, under the care of Mr. Calhoun; and a large part of the present letter is devoted to this important institution. Some of the statements in regard to the pupils will be read with peculiar satisfaction.

The Seminary.

There is something peculiarly interesting in these twenty-five boys, all bright and intelligent as any among us, and full of life and vigor. I like to watch them as they are now engaged in their studies in the school-room; or, after study hours, to see them in front of the seminary, or again climbing the mountain side to "smell the air," as is literally the appropriate and poetic Arabic phrase corresponding to our "going to walk." Still more interesting is it to hear them recite at their daily Bible exercise. This occupies the first hour of school; and we attend it as part of our discipline in learning the language. It is remarkable how many can repeat the names of the kings of Judah and Israel in order, giving the character and length of the reign of each, and how readily others can mention every link in the genealogy of our Savior. This, to be sure, is in part accounted for, and even necessitated, by the fact that they have no concordances or commentaries in their own tongue.

It gladdens our hearts to be able to tell you, and it will gladden yours to learn, that at the present time there are unmistakable signs of the presence of God's Spirit in the seminary. As many as ten of the boys are deeply interested in the concerns of their souls; and some of them are already rejoicing in the hope that they have been born again. or four others are more or less serious. Thus half the school are evidently the subjects of a special divine influence. The work goes on quietly. Many seek frequent opportunities of conversing with Mr. Calhoun and their native teachers. He is frequently obliged to send them away, because other business imperatively demands his attention, or because his weariness from previous labors is so great as to forbid any farther tax on his energies.

Interesting Pupils.

Mr. Aiken mentions two of these young inquirers by name, and describes their recent spiritual history. Of one he writes as follows:

Fuddalullah ("the bounty of God") entered the seminary last fall a bigoted Greek. He was rather older than the average, and had a superior knowledge of Arabic grammar, two facts of which he seemed fully conscious. He had been here only a few weeks, however, before his manner became less haughty; for he began to see himself a lost sinner. His

was awakened; and he began to inquire what he should do to be saved. So changed had his views become by the time of the recess, during the Christmas holidays, that he was unwilling to go home, knowing that he would there find no sympathy with his inquiring state of mind, but rather ridicule and persecu-

Soon after the school began again, he went to Mr. Calhoun to ask that some change might be made, so that he could sleep in the same room with Abou Faour, a married man somewhat advanced in life, who but recently tilled his little patch of terraces near Hasbeiya; but whom, on account of his simple piety and ardent desire to do good, Mr. Calhoun has been endeavoring to prepare more fully for preaching the gospel to his fellow villagers. He is comparatively illiterate, so far as a knowledge of the Arabic goes, and his pronunciation is uncouth. Hence Fuddalullah, with the feelings with which he entered the seminary, would have thought it beneath his dignity to converse with him. But now we find this proud scholar seeking opportunities of conversing with him, by night as well as by day. Verily, what a change has the Spirit of God wrought in his views and actions! He now feels that there is something more important than a knowledge of the final vowels in Arabic.

In respect to another, whose name is Saleeba, Mr. Aiken thus writes:

He was formerly in the family of Mr. Thomson of Sidon, and afterwards in that of Dr. De Forest. He has always manifested an eager desire for knowl-

interest in the Bible and spiritual things | edge; and while yet a servant he learned to read, and acquired enough of the elementary branches besides to qualify him for admittance into the seminary. He is modest, but firm and decided. For some time past, Mr. Calhoun has often seen him weep in meeting; and, having lately had religious conversation with him, is surprised at the clear, discriminating views of truth which he possesses, his firmness of purpose, and withal his deep feeling. He was asked at the last interview, "Do you love to pray?" "Indeed I do," he replied, his face kindling with joy, as if at the bare mention of the word prayer.

The Prospect.

Our young brother concludes this part of his letter with the following language: "These and many more are prayerfully inquiring for the way of life, or rejoicing in the hope that they have just entered it. They meet for prayer and religious conference every evening by themselves, or with the teacher, Maalim Razzook, who rooms in the seminary. He has recently united with this church, and proves of great assistance in this glorious work. We can hardly realize that God is at last really answering our prayers, and the prayers of his church, in behalf of this mission. We cannot but thank God and take courage, while we call upon our Christian brethren in America, through whose liberality this seminary was established and is now sustained, to pray yet more fervently for the work of the Lord in it. The few native churches already organized by this mission, and many converts in dozens of villages, are looking with intense anxiety to this seminary for a native ministry. What may not God accomplish for Syria, through the instrumentality of all this sanctified talent!"

Miscellanies.

IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS BY THE SUL-TAN.

ONE of the consequences of the war, now so happily terminated, is to be a great enlargement of the rights and privileges of the inhabitants of Turkey. The head of the empire has made concessions, which must prove unspeakably valuable. We are not to expect, indeed, that these concessions will be every where carried into effect as fully and as speedily as they would

be in more enlightened lands; but a foundation has been laid for progressive changes, in things spiritual and things temporal, of the highest mo-

As the new hatti-sherif of the Sultan is henceforth to be the magna charta of his people, it is proper that it should have a permanent place in the publications of the Board. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe transmitted to the Earl of Clarendon printed copies of this document in Turkish and French copy.

The Hatti-sherif.

Let it be done as herein set forth.

To you, my Grand Vizier, Mehemed Emin Aali Pasha, decorated with my Imperial Order of the Medjidiyé of the first class, and with the Order of Personal Merit; may God grant to you greatness, and in-

crease your power!

It has always been my most earnest desire to insure the happiness of all classes of the subjects whom divine Providence has placed under my imperial sceptre; and since my accession to the throne I have not ceased to direct all my efforts to the attainment of that end.

Thanks to the Almighty, these unceasing efforts have already been productive of numerous useful results. From day to day the happiness of the nation and the wealth of my dominions go on augmenting.

It being now my desire to renew and en-large still more the new institutions, ordained with the view of establishing a state of things conformable with the dignity of my empire and the position which it occupies among civilized nations; and the rights of my empire having, by the fidelity and praiseworthy efforts of all my subjects, and by the kind and friendly assistance of the great powers, my noble Allies, received from abroad a confirmation which will be the commencement of a new era, it is my desire to augment its well-being and prosperity, to effect the happiness of all my subjects, who in my sight are all equal and equally dear to me, and who are united to each other by the cordial ties of patriotism, and to insure the means of daily increasing the prosperity of my empire. I have, therefore, resolved upon, and I order the execution of, the following measures.

The guaranties promised on our part by the Hatti-Humaroun of Gul-Hané, and in conformity with the Tanzimat, to all the subjects of my empire, without distinction of classes or of religion, for the security of their persons and property and the preservation of their honor, are to-day confirmed and consolidated; and efficacious measures shall be taken in order that they may have

their full and entire effect.

All the privileges and spiritual immunities granted by my ancestors ab antiquo, and at subsequent dates, to all Christian communities or other non-Mussulman persua-sions established in my empire under my protection, shall be confirmed and main-

Every Christian or other non-Mussulman community shall be bound, within a fixed period, and with the concurrence of a commission composed ad hoc of members of its own body, to proceed, with my high approbation and under the inspection of my Sublime Porte, to examine into its actual immunities and privileges, and to discuss and submit to my Sublime Porte the reforms to insure to each sect, whatever be the num-

French, both being regarded as official. The required by the progress of civilization and translation which follows, was made from the of the age. The powers conceded to the Christian Patriarchs and Bishops by the Sultan Mahomet II. and his successors, shall be made to harmonize with the new position which my generous and beneficent intentions insure to these communities.

The principle of nominating the Patriarchs for life, after the revision of the rules of election now in force, shall be exactly carried out, conformably to the tenor of

their firmans of investiture.

The Patriarchs, Metropolitans, Archbishops, Bishops and Rabbins shall take an oath on their entrance into office, according to a form agreed upon in common by my Sublime Porte and the spiritual heads of the different religious communities. The ecclesiastical dues, of whatever sort or nature they be, shall be abolished, and replaced by fixed revenues for the Patriarchs and heads of communities, and by the allocation of allowances and salaries equitably proportioned to the importance of the rank and the dignity of the different members of the clergy.

The property, real or personal, of the different Christian ecclesiastics shall remain intact; the temporal administration of the Christian or other non-Mussulman communities shall, however, be placed under the safeguard of an assembly to be chosen from among the members, both ecclesiastics and

laymen, of the said communities.

In the towns, small boroughs, and villages, where the whole population is of the same religion, no obstacle shall be offered to the repair, according to their original plan, of buildings set apart for religious worship, for schools, for hospitals, and for cemeteries.

The plans of these different buildings, in case of their new erection, must, after having been approved by the Patriarchs or heads of communities, be submitted to my Sublime Porte, which will approve of them by my imperial order, or make known its observation upon them within a certain

Each sect, in localities where there are no other religious denominations, shall be free from every species of restraint as regards the public exercise of its religion.

In the towns, small boroughs, and villages, where different sects are mingled together, each community inhabiting a dis-tinct quarter shall, by conforming to the above-mentioned ordinances, have equal power to repair and improve its churches, its hospitals, its schools, and its cemeteries. When there is question of the erection of new buildings, the necessary authority must be asked for, through the medium of the Patriarchs and heads of communities, from my Sublime Porte, which will pronounce a sovereign decision according to that authority, except in the case of administrative obstacles. The intervention of the administrative authority in all measures of this nature will be entirely gratuitous. Sublime Porte will take energetic measures

ber of its adherents, entire freedom in the delay as possible, for the reform of the penexercise of its religion. delay as possible, for the reform of the penitentiary system as applied to houses of de-

Every distinction or designation tending to make any class whatever of the subjects of my empire inferior to another class, on account of their religion, language, or race, shall be forever effaced from the administrative protocol. The laws shall be put in force against the use of any injurious or offensive term, either among private individuals or on the part of the authorities.

As all forms of religion are and shall be freely professed in my dominions, no subject of my empire shall be hindered in the exercise of the religion that he professes, nor shall be in any way annoyed on this account. No one shall be compelled to change

their religion.

The nomination and choice of all functionaries and other *employés* of my empire being wholly dependent upon my sovereign will, all the subjects of my empire, without distinction of nationality, shall be admissible to public employments, and qualified to fill them according to their capacity and merit, and conformably with rules to be

generally applied.

All the subjects of my empire, without distinction, shall be received into the civil and military schools of the government, if they otherwise satisfy the conditions as to age and examination which are specified in the organic regulations of the said schools. Moreover, every community is authorized to establish public schools of science, art, and industry. Only the method of instruction and the choice of professors in schools of this class shall be under the control of a mixed council of public instruction, the members of which shall be named by my sovereign command.

All commercial, correctional, and criminal suits between Mussulmans and Christian or other non-Mussulman subjects, or between Christians or other non-Mussulmans of different sects, shall be referred to

mixed tribunals.

The proceedings of these tribunals shall be public; the parties shall be confronted, and shall produce their witnesses, whose testimony shall be received, without distinction, upon an oath taken according to

the religious law of each sect.

Suits relating to civil affairs shall continue to be publicly tried, according to the laws and regulations before the mixed provincial councils, in the presence of the governor and judge of the place. Special civil proceedings, such as those relating to successions or others of that kind, between subjects of the same Christian or other non-Mussulman faith, may, at the request of the parties, be sent before the councils of the Patriarchs or of the communities.

Penal, correctional, and commercial laws, and rules of procedure for the mixed tribunals, shall be drawn up as soon as possible, and formed into a code. Translations of them shall be published in all the languages

current in the empire.

Proceedings shall be taken, with as little

delay as possible, for the reform of the pentientiary system as applied to houses of detention, punishment or correction, and other establishments of like nature, so as to reconcile the rights of humanity with those of justice. Corporal punishment shall not be administered, even in the prisons, except in conformity with the disciplinary regulations established by my Sublime Porte; and every thing that resembles torture shall be entirely abolished.

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Infractions of the law in this particular shall be severely repressed, and shall besides entail, as of right, the punishment, in conformity with the civil code, of the authorities who may order, and of the agents who

may commit them.

The organization of the police in the capital, in the provincial towns, and in the rural districts, shall be revised in such a manner as to give to all the peaceable subjects of my empire the strongest guaranties for the safety both of their persons and

property.

The equality of taxes entailing equality of burdens, as equality of duties entails that of rights, Christian subjects, and those of other non-Mussulman sects, as it has been already decided, shall, as well as Mussulmans, be subject to the obligations of the Law of Recruitment. The principle of obtaining substitutes, or of purchasing exemption, shall be admitted. A complete law shall be published, with as little delay as possible, respecting the admission into and service in the army of Christian and other non-Mussulman subjects.

Proceedings shall be taken for a reform in the constitution of the provincial and communal councils, in order to ensure fairness in the choice of the deputies of the Mussulman, Christian, and other communities, and freedom of voting in the councils. My Sublime Porte will take into consideration the adoption of the most effectual means for ascertaining exactly and for controlling the result of the deliberations of

the decisions arrived at.

As the laws regulating the purchase, sale, and disposal of real property are common to all the subjects of my empire, it shall be lawful for foreigners to possess landed property in my dominions, conforming themselves to the laws and police regulations, and bearing the same charges as the native inhabitants, and after arrangements have been come to with foreign powers.

The taxes are to be levied under the same denomination from all the subjects of my empire, without distinction of class or of religion. The most prompt and energetic means for remedying the abuses in collecting the taxes, and especially the tithes, shall be considered. The system of direct collection shall gradually, and as soon as possible, be substituted for the plan of farming, in all the branches of the revenues of the State. As long as the present system remains in force, all agents of the government and all members of the medjlis shall be forbidden, under the severest penalties, to become lessees

of any farming contracts which are announced for public competition, or to have any beneficial interest in carrying them out. The local taxes shall, as far as possible, be so imposed as not to affect the sources of production, or to hinder the progress of internal commerce.

Works of public utility shall receive a suitable endowment, part of which shall be raised from private and special taxes, levied in the provinces which shall have the benefit of the advantages arising from the establishment of ways of communication by land and sea.

A special law having been already passed, which declares that the budget of the revenue and expenditure of the state shall be drawn up and made known every year, the said law shall be most scrupulously observed. Proceedings shall be taken for revising the emoluments attached to each office.

The heads of each community and a delegate, designated by my Sublime Porte, shall be summoned to take part in the deliberations of the Supreme Council of Justice on all occasions which might interest the generality of the subjects of my empire. They shall be summoned specially for this purpose by my Grand Vizier. The delegates shall hold office for one year; they shall be sworn on entering upon their duties. All the members of the Council, at the ordinary and extraordinary meetings, shall freely give their opinions and their votes, and no one shall ever annoy them on this account.

The laws against corruption, extortion, or malversation, shall apply, according to the legal forms, to all the subjects of my empire, whatever may be their class and the nature of their duties.

Steps shall be taken for the formation of banks and other similar institutions, so as to effect a reform in the monetary and financial system, as well as to create funds to be employed in augmenting the sources of the material wealth of my empire.

Steps shall also be taken for the formation of roads and canals to increase the facilities of communication and increase the sources of the wealth of the country. Every thing that can impede commerce or agriculture shall be abolished. To accomplish these objects, means shall be sought to profit by the science, the art, and the funds of Europe, and thus gradually to execute them.

Such being my wishes and my commands, you, who are my Grand Vizier, will, according to custom, cause this imperial firman to be published in my capital, and in all parts of my empire; and you will watch attentively and take all the necessary measures that all the orders which it contains be henceforth carried out with the most rigorous punctuality.

Remarks of Mr. Schauffler.

The address was read by Mr. Schauffler. In deservedly conferred upon your lordship of speaking of the Ambassador's reply, this brother having become instrumental in accomplish-

says: "He agreed with us that something great had been gained; though what was obtained, now a principle, would require vigorous and persevering efforts to carry it into practice. But he most solemnly and tenderly deprecated all credit of having done any thing, except 'as a humble instrument in the hands of divine Providence;" and he added that he had never felt the hand of God so sensibly present in any measure he ever carried through, as in this case, which, when he had already given it up for lost, succeeded all at once in a way that filled him with astonishment." "He thanked us several times for the expression of our sentiments; and he remarked twice that he would convey our sentiments to his government. This he never did before. I understand that the significancy of the Hatti-sherif is not appreciated by the government; and our address was, therefore, extremely opportune, and perhaps providential, as so many circumstances connected with this state document appear to have been."

The subjoined statement, as explaining the character of the Hatti-sherif, is valuable: "It is considered by Mohammedans themselves as opeuing the door to them to becume Christians, if they please. When it was read in public, the Sheik-el Islam, or the Mohammedan Pope, publicly invoked the divine blessing upon the imperial edict. May his prayer be heard! The Armenians and the Greeks, here and elsewhere, are displeased with this document, because, as I suppose, they see that it is favorable to the propagation of Protestantism, but not to their baptized idulatry. This fact has not escaped the penetration of some Mohammedans."

ADDRESS TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

On the 5th of March, an address was presented to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, signed by eleven missionaries of the American Board, as also by Dr. Blackwood, one of the chaplains at Scutari, Rev. H. M. Blakiston, chaplain of the British Embassy, and four other missionary laborers in the Turkish empire. This address is in the following language.

The undersigned Protestant missionaries, belonging to various Christian churches and societies of Great Britain and America, consider it their duty at the present important and auspicious period of this empire, signalized by the publication of the imperial hatti-sherif of the reigning Sultan, to give utterance to their feelings of gratitude to God, the giver of every good gift, to express to your lordship their entire satisfaction with the extent and the spirit of that document, relative to religious freedom and the rights of conscience, and to congratulate you on the honor providentially and deservedly conferred upon your lordship of having become instrumental in accomplish

ing so great and so good a work for the tion of the imperial edict, or of their intenmillions of Turkey. While we would gratetion to give it effect throughout the land. fully recognize the valuable services, ren-latt we cannot help doing justice to the dered by the representatives of several other countries to forward this praiseworthy end, we cannot but realize that the accomplishment of this work is pre-eminently due, under God, to the influence of the representative of Great Britain.

From the beginning of the disastrous war, still pending between the great west-ern powers and Turkey on one side, and Russia on the other, we have looked upon each passing event with painful and prayerful interest. We have prayed for the maintenance and triumph of right, and for the speedy return of peace—a peace re-estab-tablishing justice among neighboring na-tions, and promoting truth and righteousness, and the temporal and spiritual prosperity of the various classes of society, and the different nationalities resident in the Turkish empire. We have always believed that such would be the result; and this has been our comfort amid the scenes of horror which surrounded us.

Nor has our hope been disappointed. The imperial hatti-sherif, lately published, has convinced us that our fond expectations are likely to be realized. Turkey, snatched from the border of imminent destruction, will see a better day. The light will shine upon those who have long sat in darkness; and, blest by social prosperity and religious freedom, the millions of Turkey will, we trust, be seen ere long sitting peacefully under their own vine and fig-tree.

Your lordship will allow us to say that we consider the hatti-sherif entirely satisfactory, not only in its social enactments, but also relative to freedom of conscience. To give that bolder utterance to this great principle which some seem to have expected, would in our opinion have been imprudent, and would have retarded the cause of truth instead of advancing it. It would have imperiled the organization and reformation of Turkey. As it is, the prospects of this country appear to us bright. imperial document will only need a consistent and discreet application when called for, and the world will soon perceive the importance of the imperial act. We would gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the Sovereign of this country, and the wise and

friendly agencies from more enlightened countries, which have led them to take so elevated and enlightened a stand in the future government of this country; and, among these agencies, your lordship will permit us to consider you foremost as the representative of the most liberal Protestant country of Europe. It is highly gratifying to us to give utterance to this just senti-ment. We cannot, however, close this inadequate expression of our views and feelings on the subject, without alluding to the necessity of the continued experienced counsel, and the friendly encouragement and assistance too, which the enlightened western powers, and especially England, will have to afford to the government of Turkey, in introducing and supporting these principles which are so far beyond the conceptions of an ignorant and fanatical population. The temptation of yielding to circumstances, and of sacrificing the principles of justice and truth to popular prejudices, will be great and constant. The very novelty of the moral principles now to be introduced into the administration of the spiritual interests of society, as well as the depth and extent of their bearings, will for some time to come render experienced counsel and co-operation from abroad a welcome service even to the most vigorous government, in carrying out the intentions of the benevolent Sovereign, and in meting out equal justice to the various religious denominations and to individuals without respect of persons or of traditionary fanati-

But, though we consider the problem which is now to be solved a very delicate one, we would look with cheerfulness to the future, trusting in God, who has already done so much for Turkey, and who will doubtless carry forward to completeness the great work of its regeneration.

Our devout wish and prayer in closing is, that it may please God to spare your lordship yet for many years to come to this country, whose wisest measures have been matured for thirty years past under your personal influence and advice. And may the God of all grace accept and bless the labor of your hands, and prepare you for liberal moderation of his government. We rest in a better world, when the contests see no reason to entertain any doubt of their sincerity and loyalty in the promulga-

Proceedings of other Societies. .

Poreign.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS IN CANADA.

THE senior Secretary of the Wesleyan Mis-

America last year, for the purpose of making certain arrangements which the Committee had regarded as desirable. While he was in Canada West, and in addition to the specific duties which sionary Society, Dr. Beecham, visited British devolved upon him, he endeavored to make himself more perfectly acquainted with the opera-|voting himself to the missionary work among tions of the society among the Indians. On his return to England he made a report, in which he speaks particularly of his visit to certain stations. His impressions in regard to them will be gathered from the extract that follows.

Indian Stations.

The first station which he saw was the Mount Elgin and Muncey mission, on the western bank of the river Thames, upwards of twenty miles beyond London. place the Indians are of the Ojibwa and Muncey tribes. Mount Elgin has an industrial institution. It is a large stone building, in which about fifty Indian youths and girls receive a religious training and instruction in useful knowledge. During the former part of every week-day, they have common instruction in the school; and in the latter part of the day the boys are employed in various occupations on the farm, and the girls are taught the several arts of household management. The students of both sexes display intelligence and activity. Their progress in useful knowledge is very commendable. Some of the elder girls are becoming qualified to manage domestic affairs; and some of the more advanced youths are capable of undertaking the cultivation of the soil. It is delightful to be present at family worship at this institution, to witness the evidence which the students afford of the religious influence upon their minds, and to hear these native youths and girls, the latter of whom possess voices of uncommon and peculiar sweetness, sing the praises of Almighty God. The moral effect of this establishment on the surrounding pagan population is a very encouraging circumstance. An Indian girl, apparently about fifteen years of age, was present at evening worship, when the Deputation was there; who, a very few days before, had left her heathen parents in the forest, and sought an asylum in the institution, and who, when they came to seek her, hid herself on the premises from their research. And it is a case of not unfrequent occurrence for Indian children thus to seek the advantages of the institution; who are generally allowed by their parents to re-main there, after they have been reasoned with by the excellent minister who has charge of the establishment. While here the Deputation had a meeting with the chiefs and other principal Indians connected with the mission, who assembled to pre-sent unto him their congratulations; and among these was good John Sunday, whose appearance now unmistakably exhibits the marks of advancing age, and whose tears fell plentifully while he gave utterance to his feelings of gratitude for the kindness which he had met with from Christian friends in England. On this visit the Deputation was accompanied by another Indian missionary, also well known in England, Mr. Peter Jones, who is still zealously de- Deputation had a public reception in the

his countrymen.

Leaving Mount Elgin, he and his companions forded the river Thames, and visited the Oneida settlement and mission on the opposite bank. The Oneidas formerly resided in the United States, in a tract of country which he had seen when traveling westward through the State of New York. When the American government resolved on removing the Indians into the far west, the Oneidas preferred to place themselves under the British crown. The Chief, Abra-ham Schuyler, and his son-in-law, the Methodist missionary, Abraham Sickles, himself an Oneida, were sent as a deputation from the tribe to Canada to seek a new residence; and they finally fixed upon the spot immediately opposite to Mount Elgin. Having purchased five thousand acres of good land, they returned and fetched the tribe to their new home. It is an interesting place. They have built themselves a commodious church, with a neat tower and spire. They have erected a school for their children, and a teacher's house; and they have built good houses for themselves, fur-nished in a very comfortable style, and applied themselves diligently to the cultiva-tion of the soil. The Deputation drove a considerable distance through the settlement, to witness their cultivated lands, and respectable farm-houses, and cottages, with suitable out-buildings; and then returned to the house of the missionary Sickles, where the venerable Chief Schuyler and other subordinate Chiefs were assembled to give him and his party a Christian and cordial welcome. An address was delivered by the Chief, who is the spokesman or orator of the tribe, to which the Deputation replied, the missionary interpreting; and the meeting concluded with prayer.

The next visit was paid to the Alnwick mission, about twenty miles north of Cobourg, on Lake Ontario, and about two miles from Rice Lake, on the south. Here, also, there is an industrial institution, comprising two large stone buildings, for the education of Indian youths and girls on a plan similar to that of Mount Elgin. Good stables, a barn, and other out-buildings are connected with the institution. The Indians at this mission are Ojibwas, and are of the number who have enjoyed, for the longest period, the advantages of missionary teaching. They formerly resided at Grape Island, Bay of Quinte, from whence they were conducted to their present residence, about eighteen years since, by their missionary, the Rev. William Case, he having obtained an allotment of land for their use from John Colbron, then Lieutenant-Governor of the province. Near the institution a good church, with a tower and spire, has been built; and a neat, regularly-built Christian Indian village, comprising about forty houses, has sprung up, at one end of which the venerable missionary Case has fixed his residence. On this occasion, the

ehurch, which the Indians had adorned in civilized community; and the review of the a tasteful manner with the graceful branches of the sugar-maple tree. Although the weather proved very unfavorable at the time, the church was erowded, and the appearance of the people in their neat apparel, and their decorous conduct, indicated the advances they had made from barbarous life. The dress and behavior of some of the younger married women were especially becoming. An address was delivered by one of the principal Indians, which was interpreted by another. To this the Deputation replied; but it was not necessary that it should be rendered into the native language, as they had so far become acquainted with the English, that they could understand the reply without the aid of an interpreter. The substance of the address was the same in this case as in the others. At all the stations the Deputation was welcomed by the Indians as the missionary representative; and he was requested to convey to their missionary fathers and friends in England their grateful acknowledgments for sending them the gospel to teach them the way of salvation, and raise them to the enjoyments of civilized life.

An Important Inference.

In 1836, Dr. Beecham had maintained the opinion, before a Committee of the House of Commons, that the gospel was "the only efficient means of civilization." The result of his visit to the Indian stations, therefore, was highly gratifying, inasmuch as he now received occular proof of his theory. "In the cases of the many Christian Indians of various tribes with whom he was brought into intercourse, the Deputation had irresistible evidence that the gospel becomes the power of God unto salvation when directly applied to the dark mind and heart of the barbarian, on whom no previous civilizing process has exerted any kind of mollifying influence; and he found also abundant evidence of the correctness of the principle he had maintained before the British Parliamentary Committee, that the gospel humanizes those who yield to its saving power, and invariably draws after it in its train the blessings of civilized life. Although the advancement in civilization was not everywhere the same in degree, as the same means had not been everywhere applied for the same length of time or in equally favorable circumstances, yet the improved appearance of the Indians at Mount Elgin, the neat houses, the farms and cultivated lands of the Oneidas, and the pretty Indian village of Alnwick, embosomed in the primeval forest, which would advantageously compare with many villages in Christian England, furnished abundant evidence that the gospel, in the hands of faithful missionaries, is capable of raising aboriginal people from the degradation and wretchedness of

whole, according to his judgment, affords ample encouragement for the vigorous prosecution of the missionary enterprise among the heathen, by assuring them that they do not toil in vain, nor spend their strength for nought."

MISSIONS IN JAMAICA.

A LATE number of the Moravian, published in Philadelphia, contains a letter from one of the Moravian missionaries on the island of Jamaica, J. H. Buckner, the design of which is to set forth the state of religion and the results of missions in that field. The report of such a man, on such a subject, cannot fail to be read with interest. He uses the following language:

There is, in the first place, the church established by law, the church of England; an establishment with about ninety clergymen, a Bishop and several Arch-deacons, at an expense to the island of one hundred and ten thousand dollars, besides a consideraable sum paid by the mother country, England, in salaries to various elergymen, and the parochial expenses for church building. The wisdom of the founders of your glorious republic did not allow of a state church; and you do not enjoy this blessing, as some say; or you have not to complain of this evil, as others say. In looking at the numbers, in men and money, presented by a bers, in their and money, presented of a state church, much might be expected. However, this rule will not hold good in the kingdom of God; if it did, the Roman Catholic church and the middle ages, when all the treasures of the world flowed into the coffers of the priests, must have been the most enlightened. That the contrary was the case, is but too well known. In Jamaica there are among the state church ministers a few evangelical men, who labor with exemplary zeal and devotedness for the spread of the gospel. It is to be regretted that their number is very small: the majority are mere formalists, or such as endeavor to enliven their ministry by aping Pusevistic ceremonies. Any body who reads Jamaican newspapers, and the debates in the house of Assembly, must mourn over the statements there set forth.

Of other churches, there are about one hundred ministers engaged here, namely, thirty Baptists, twenty five Wesleyans, sixteen Presbyterians, nine of the London Missionary Society, six American missionaries, and sixteen Moravians. We may say that there are, in round numbers, two hundred Christian ministers laboring in Jamaica; and as the population is four hundred thousand, it would give, on an average, to each minister a congregation of two thou-sand souls. If we all were, indeed, "fellow helpers of God," faithful witnesses, how much good might be done! But the very best have reason to say: "Enter not into barbarous life to the condition of a Christian and judgment with thy servant, O Lord!'

Some general remarks will give you a ted. It is well that this system is not clearer view of the state of religion here, than a detached account of the labors of each of the different denominations. Some of the churches, as the Baptists, are entirely voluntary; and again others, as the Presbyterians, London missionaries, and we ourselves, are mission churches, supported from home. It is evident that in time to come all mission churches will have to become self-supporting. There is, however, but too much reason for saying that the self-supporting voluntary system, adopted by some, was premature and unreasonable. The consequences that follow are deplorable. The ministers, finding themselves without the means of support, have been forced to adopt a system of plurality; and among the Baptists and Wesleyans almost every minister has three or four or even five or six chapels to attend to. Their labor ceases to be pastoral, and becomes itinerant; and as these chapels are generally at a considerable distance from each other, their toil is very great, whilst their duties consist, after all, merely in holding public services. The pastoral charge is committed to the deacons of their churches, many of them perhaps good men, but frequently ignorant, and not even able to read the Scriptures. It requires but little knowledge and thought to perceive what the consequences of such a system must be. It leads to the neglect of keeping the Sabbath, affords no sufficient means of instruction, makes Christian discipline almost a dead letter, gives a mercenary aspect to the ministry, and, as plants not frequently watered droop and die, it has a withering effect upon vital religion. Faithful ministers mourn over it, but necessity forces them into such a system. Others who are satisfied with the form of godliness and religion, (and it is not only in state churches that such men are found,) see nothing in it to be regret-

universal.

The United Presbyterians and the London mission, like our own mission board, have acknowledged it to be their duty to continue their support of this mission until our churches have fully emerged from slavery, and another generation has succeeded. In consequence, the missionaries of these denominations continue their labors as pastors; which labors are more concentrated, and the instructions imparted more complete. Keeping the ultimate object in view, namely, to make their congregations selfsupporting in time, (which is no easy matter with a state church by your side,) they feel it their duty to stand by them, until by their instrumentality an effective, intelligent, native agency has been raised, and knowledge added to faith. Their labors are, therefore, not confined to the preaching of the gospel, but extend to the training of the young. The schools established by them are more numerous than those of other denominations. The United Presbyterians have nearly four thousand scholars in their day schools, (like the Moravians,) besides having established a normal school and a college for the training of natives, all most efficiently conducted. The Baptists, likewise, have a college for the training of native ministers, and a number of them are already engaged in their different congregations. This institution is, however, supported by the Home Mission Society.

The American missionaries here are Congregationalists. I had never an opportunity to visit their congregations, but some of the missionaries with whom I met, appeared to be very devoted men. Some years ago they were under the painful necessity of separating themselves from three of their brethren, who had widely departed from the faith, and whose end, since then, has been

deplorable.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Recent Antelligence.

AHMEDNUGGUR.-From a letter of Mr. Ballantine, written at Chanday on the 2d of March, the following extract is taken: "I have only time to inform you that I have this day formed a church at this place, consisting of eight persons, six men and two women; and that I baptized six persons, three men from as many different villages, six or eight miles distant, and three women, wives of

SMYRNA.-Mr. Ladd writes from his station, under date of March 18, as follows:

You will be glad to learn that at our last communion, about two weeks ago, two per-

sons were received into the church on a profession of their faith. One, a Greek, has been under our influence for a considerable time, and has been mentioned in former communications. Our hopes respect-ing him have not been disappointed. The other is the wife of the Jewish teacher, who was baptized some two months ago. She has for some time given increasing evidence of a work of the Spirit in her heart; and recently she determined to profess Christ openly, and was baptized in the church on the Sabbath. Many persons were present, who are not generally accustomed to attend our services; and the occasion, I trust, was a profitable one to many. To witness a profession of her faith in Jesus of Nazareth, whom she had been taught from childhood to despise and hate, was affecting, and made a good impression upon all.

MARASH.—Messrs. Beebee and Perkins continue to send favorable reports from their station. On the 4th of February, the former mentioned the arrival of a native helper from Aintab, and then proceeded as follows:

Thomas is full of zeal, and he has set the brethren here to work. He has divided them into companies of two each, one of whom is able to read, and the other is blessed with the gift of speech. Having assigned to each company its district, he has sent them forth, with the injunction to visit every Protestant family in the district, and as many Armenian families as they can get access to. The legitimate effect of these measures is already beginning to be seen. We have had the pleasure of welcoming at least ten or twelve to the Protestant community quite recently. The spirit of inquiry is rife; and our place of worship is becoming altogether too strait for us. We becoming altogether too strait for us. shall very soon be obliged to devise ways and means for "church extension." Almost every Sabbath new faces are to be seen in our assembly; and if we continue to receive accessions to our numbers, we certainly shall be obliged to inclose more of "out-doors," that there may be room for them. I am sure it would do Christians in America good, and increase their faith in the great work of missions, if they could once look in upon our congregation, and see with what eagerness the words of life are caught, as they fall from the lips of the preacher. And could they look into our place of worship, a little before the exercises have begun, they would doubtless see, as I have often seen, a group of Protestants seated around one, two, three or four Armenians, (who, for the first time in their lives perhaps, had ventured in,) engaged in reading to them from the Bible, and seeking to convince them of the truth; determined that they shall, at least, carry away a little good seed with them.

GABOON.—Since the last number of the Herald was issued, Dr. Ford has sailed from Stonington for the purpose of joining his missionary brethren in West Africa. Mrs. Ford remains for the present in this country.

DONATIONS,

RECEIVED IN APRIL.

MAINE.

Cumberland co. Aux. So. D. Evans, Tr.
Brunswick, Cong. ch. m. c. 60 00
Portland, High st. ch. 300 00—360 00
Lincoln co. Aux. So. Rev. J. W. Ellingwood, Tr.
Bath, Rev. Dr. Ellingwood, wh.
cons. WILLIAM B. TRUFANT an
H. M. 100; Winter st. cong. so.
568,60;
New Castle, Cong. ch. and so. 12 00—680 60

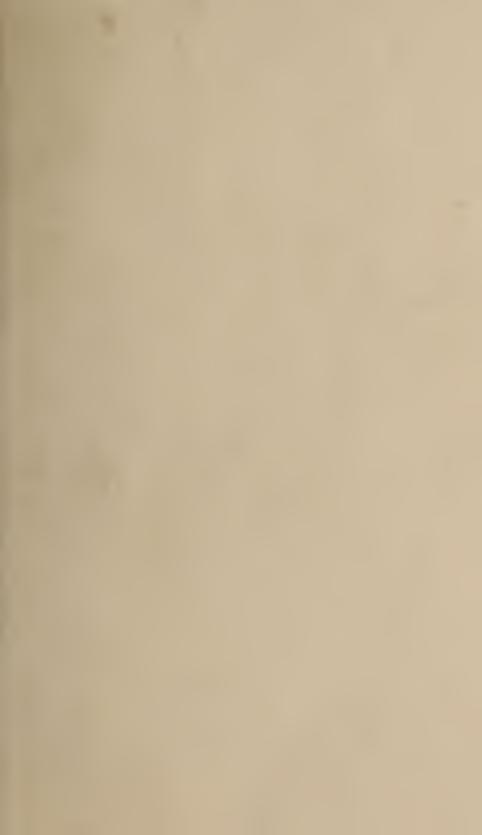
Penobscot co. Aux. So. E. F. Duren, Tr.	
Bangor, 1st par. cong. ch. and so.	75 00
1.1	15 60
Erro Mainensis, 60; Bucksport, 1st cong.	
Erro Mainensis, 60; Bucksport, 1st cong. ch. m. c. wh. cons. Rev. Henry K. Craid an H. M. 50; Norridgewock, a friend, 15;	05.00
an H. M. 50; Norridgewock, a friend, 15;	125 00
1.2	40 60
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Cheshire co. Aux. So. D. Smith, Tr. IIinsdale, M. H. Wells,	
Westmoreland, Mrs. B. S. 10 00-	-25 00
Grafton co. Aux. So. W. W. Russell, Tr. Bethlehem, m. c. 900	
Campton, Indiv. 7 10—	16 10
Hillsboro' co. Aux. So. J. A. Wheat, Tr. Merrimack, Cong. ch. and so. 97,35; s. s. class, 2,65; (of wh.	
97 35 c c clase 2 65 c fof wh.	
for Mr. Bird, Syria, 50; to cons.	
Rev. EDWIN J. HART an H. M.	
50;) 100 00 New Inswich 2d ch and so 20 25;	
New Ipswich, 2d ch. and so. 20,25; m. c. 19,13; 39 38—1	139 38
Merrimack co. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, Tr.	
Epsom, L. W. P. 3; a friend, 3; 6 00 Pembroke, Mrs. Burnham, 5 00 Pittsfield, Cong. ch. and so. 45 78	
Pittsfield, Cong. ch. and so. 45 78	
Salisbury, do. 10 00— Rockingham co. Conf. of chs. F. Grant, Tr. Brentwood, Cong. ch. and so. 6 00	-66 78
Rockingham co. Conf. of chs. F. Grant, Tr.	
Chester, Cong. so. 91 68	
Deerfield, do. 20 00	
Derry, 1st ch. Mrs. Abby C. Mc-	
Gregor, wh. and prev. dona. cons. GEORGE R. McGREGOR an H. M. 25 00	
Exeter, 1st and 2d chs. m. c. 5 18	
Hampton, Cong. ch. and so. 34 00-	181 86
Strafford Conf. of chs. E. J. Lane, Tr.	
North Conway, Mrs. B. D. 20 00	
chil. 4,30; juv. miss. so. 2,50; to	
Exeter, 1st and 2d chs. m. c. 5 18 Hampton, Cong. ch. and so. 31 00— Strafford Couf. of chs. E. J. Lane, Tr. North Conway, Mrs. B. D. Tamworth, Gent. 32,10; la. 27,10; chil. 4,30; juv. miss. so. 2,50; to cons. Rev. David B. Sargent an H. M. 66 00—	00.00
an H. M. 66 00—	-86 00
	515 12
VERMONT.	
Caledonia co. Conf. of chs. E. Jewett, Tr.	
ch. and so. m. c. 50,75;	200 75
Burlington, Mrs. R. W. Francis.	
100 ; L. S. R. 2 ; 102 00	-
Williston, Cong. ch. and so. 15,27;	120 77
ch. and so. m. c. 50,75; chittenden co. Aux. So. E. A. Fuller, Tr. Burlington, Mrs. R. W. Francis, 100; L. S. R. 2; Williston, Cong. ch. and so. 15,27; P. Clark, 12,50; E. S. 10; Rutland co. Aux. So. J. Barrett, Tr. Benson, Cong. so. 64,79; m. c. 741;	139 77
Benson, Cong. so. 61,79; m. c.	
Castleton, Cong. ch. and so. 279 00 Clarendon, for ed. hca. chil. 3 93	
Rutland m e 11 94	
Wallingford, Coll. Windham co. Aux. So. F. Tyler, Tr. Bellows Falls, Cong. ch. Brattleboro', Centre ch. m. c. 31 81	388 37
Windham co. Aux. So. F. Tyler, Tr.	
Bellows Falls, Cong. ch. 15 00 Brattleboro', Centre ch. m. c. 34 84	
Saxton River, Cong. ch. I4 00 W. Halifax, do. 5 00	
Saxton River, Cong. ch. I4 00 W. Halifax, do. 5 00 Windham, do. gent. 30; la. 20; wh. cons. Rev. George S. Kent	
Windham, do. gent. 30; la. 20;	
an H. M. 50 00-	118 84
Windsor co. Aux. So. J. Steele, Tr.	
Ascutneyville, A friend,	1 00
	848 73
Lunenburg, m. c.	6 00
	854 73
MASSACHUSETTS.	OOX 10
Barnstable co. Aux. So. W. Crocker, Tr.	
Chatham, Cong. ch. and so. 35 25	
Eastham, m. c. 10 00	
South Dennis m. c. 38 75	
Yarmouth, 1st do. 28 13	212 91
W. Barnstable, Cong. so. 28 13 Yarmouth, 1st do. 100 78— Berkshire co. Aux. so. Pittsfield, Young la, Ins. Maple-	

Pittsfield, Young la. Ins. Maple-

Stockhridge, Cong. so. wh. and	Worcester co. North, B. Hawkes, Tr.
prev. dona. cons. John Hufna-	Royalston, Cong. so. 16 00
GEL, an H. M. 50 00—82 78 Boston, S. A. Danforth, Agent,	Westminster, Friends, 20 55—36 55
(Of wh. fr. Rev. G. P. 5;) 10,714 08	Worcester co. Central Asso. W. R. Hooper,
Essex co.	Worcester, A friend, 10 00
Beverly, Dane st. ch. and so. gent.	
to cons. F. W. CHOATE an H. M.	14,415 64
105,63; la. 33,50; m. c. 44,43; 183 56 Marblehead, A friend, 100 00—283 56	A bird of the air, 5; E. Cambridge, cvan.
Essex co. North, Aux. So. J. Caldwell, Tr.	cong. ch. m. c. 12,14; Billerica, evan. cong. ch. 35; Chelsea, Broadway ch. m.
Bradford, Cong. ch. and so. (of wh.	c. 63,97; Lowell, High st. ch. and so. 50,71; Malden, Trin. cong. ch. and so. m. c. 34,70; la. benev. so. for Nestorian
fr. Mr. and Mrs. Warren Ord-	50,71; Malden, Trin. cong. ch. and so.
way to cons. Mrs. CAROLINE G.	m. c. 34,70; la. benev. so. for Nestorian
Ornway an H. M. 100; L. Johnson & Co. to cons. Mrs. Myra	m. 40; South Malden, cong. ch. 31; m.
JOHNSON an H. M. 100;) to	c. 31,15; disc. 25c. 303 42
cons. John H. Lovejoy, Ben-	14,719 06
JAMIN GREENLEAF and JOSEPH	Legacies.—Chesterfield, Miss Lois Davis, by
HALL H. M. 514 45 Byfield, Cong. so. 25 70	Wm. Davis, 100; Feeding Hills, William
Haverhill, Centre cong. ch. and	Freeland, by A. Flower, Ex'r, 500; New Braintree, Miriam Thompson, by Samuel
so. (of wh. to cons. Miss Julia	Mixter, Ex'r, 500; 1,100 00
so. (of wh. to cons. Miss Julia M. Marsh an H. M. 100; E. J.	
M. HALE, wh. cons. him an H.	15,819 06
M. 100;) Newburyport, Belleville, Cong. so.	CONNECTICUT.
wh. cons. Stephen Little, Jun.	Hartford co. Aux. So. A. W. Butler, Tr.
and Mrs. HARRIET ANN TRUM-	East Hartford, to cons. JAMES
BULL 11. M. 242 65	ROOT an H. M. 252 91 Farmington, H. D. H. 5 00
West Newbury, 2d par. 26 35 Georgetown, Cong. ch. and so. 55 00-1,149 15	Farmington, H. D. H. 5 00 Hartford, Centre ch. m. c. 12 84—270 75
Georgetown, Cong. ch. and so. 55 00-1,149 15 Essex co. South Aux. So. C. M. Richardson, Tr.	Hartford co. South, H. S. Ward, Tr.
Danvers, 3d cong. ch. and so. 71 50	Newington, D. W. 10 00
Essex, Cong. ch. and so. 57 00	Middlesex Asso. E. Southworth, Tr.
Rockport, Mr. Gale's ch. and so.	Centre Brook, Cong. ch. 41 00 Lyme, do. 66 00—107 00
(of wh. to cons. Mrs. Laura Burns an H. M. 100;) 175 00-303 50	New Haven City Aux. So. F. T. Jarman, Tr.
Franklin co. Aux. So. C. Merriam, Tr.	New Haven, United m. c. 22,20; Yale
Shelburne, B. Pratt, 10 00	college, m. c. 13,60; South ch. m. c.
Hampden co. Aux. So. C. O. Chapin, Tr.	5,81; Centre ch. s. s. 32; 73 61 New Haven co. East, F. T. Jarman, Tr.
11 untington, Cong. so. 59 50 Longmeadow, 1st so. 72 63	Branford, Cong. ch m. c. 3 50
Palmer, 2d do. 62; m. c. 33; 95 00	Cheshire, do. wh. cons. Rev. C. W.
Springfield, 4th do. 23,50; North	CLAPP an H. M. 129 45
ch. 14,63; a friend, 3; Indian	Clinton, Benev. asso. 43; cong. ch. and so. m. c. 31,85; 74 85
Orchard, m. c. 3,75; 44 88	and so. m. c. 31,85; 74 85 Fairhaven, 2d cong. ch. 21 50
Westfield, 1st do. 150 00 W. Springfield, 1st cong. so. m. c. 35 50—457 51	Northford, Gent. 20; la. 19,65; 39 65-268 95
Hampshire co. Aux. So. S. W. Hopkins, Tr.	New Haven co. West, A. Townsend, Jr., Tr.
Amherst, Mrs. Elizabeth Haven, 50 00	Birmingham, Cong. ch. m. c. 24 00
Cummington, Mrs. C. Briggs, 20 00	Westville, Cong. ch. a lady, 2 00—26 00 New London and vic. C. Butler, Tr.
Hadley, 3d ch. gen. bencv. so. 54; Russell so. m. c. 25; by J. B.	New London, Capt. Morgan, 25 00
Porter, 25; 104 00	Tolland co. Aux. So. E. J. Smith, Tr.
Middlefield, Cong. ch. and so. 24 10	Stafford, 1st cong. ch. and so. 30 00
Plainfield, m. c. 10; H. H. 1;' 11 00-209 10	Union, Cong. so. 4 33—34 33 Windhain co. Aux. So. J. B. Gay, Tr.
Harmony Conf. of chs. W. C. Capron, Tr.	North Mansfield, Gent. 16; la.
Milford, Cong. ch. and so. m. c. 20 00 Uxbridge, Cong. ch. and so. 50 00	28,17; m. c. 5,83; 50 00
Uxbridge, Cong. ch. and so. 50 00 Westboro', m. c. 31 40—101 40	North Woodstock, s. s. for cd. in
Middlesex North and vic. C. Lawrence, Tr.	Madura, 24 00
Pepperell, Evan. cong. ch. 66 03	South Woodstock, 1st cong. ch. m.
Westford, Cong. ch. 41 00-107 03	Westford, Cong. ch. m. c. 10 25
Middlesex South.	West Woodstock, Cong. ch. and
Concord, Trin. ch. and so. m. c. 41 50	so. 10 00 Plainfield, m. c. 2 33—121 58
Grantville, Cong. ch. and so. 24 37 Sherburne, Evan. ch. and so. 32 55—98 42	2 00—121 38
Norfolk co. Aux. So. Rev. W. L. Ropes, Tr.	937 22
Medfield, Ortho. cong. ch. 18 77	A friend, wh. cons. OLIVER H. PERRY of
Roxbury, Eliot ch. and so. gcnt.	Southport an H. M. 100 00
101,50; la. 66; m. c. 17,21; 184 71	1,037 22
W. Roxbury, m. c. 8 77—212 25	Legacies.—Fairfield, Gideon Tomlinson, by
Old Colony Aux. So. H. Coggeshall, Tr.	Mrs. Lydia Tomlinson, Ex'x, wh. cons.
Cohasset, 2d cong. ch. and so. 60 00 Lakeville, Cong. ch. and so. 49 40	her and Gideon M. Tomlinson of Strat- ford an H. M. 200 00
Lakeville, Cong. ch. and so. 49 40 Rochester, La. miss. so. 68 75—178 15	lord an H. M.
Palestine Miss. So. E. Alden, Tr.	1,237 22
E. and W. Bridgewater, Union ch. 5 25	RHODE ISLAND.
South Abington, 2d cong. ch. and	Westerly, Cong. ch. and so. 20 00
so. m. c. 48 00—53 25	
Taunton and vic. Pawtucket Gent. asso. a hal. 9:	NEW YORK.
Pawtucket, Gent. asso. a bal. 9; C. Blodgett, wh. cons. Enwarn	Auhurn and vic. 1. F. Terrill, Agent.
G. Blongert an H. M. 100; 109 00	Auburn, 1st pres. ch. to cons.
Rehoboth, Cong. ch. and so. 45 00 Taunton, Winslow so. 42 00—196 00	JAMES S. SEYMOUR and F. L.
Taunton, Winslow so. 42 00—196 00	GRISWOLD H. M. 200 00

Carriga co Ornhan Asylum for hea	Legacies.—Catskill, Henry Whittelsey, by
Cayuga co. Orphan Asylum for hea.	John M. Donnelly, Ex'r, (prev. rec'd, 1,214,30;) 357,14; Springfield, Benjamin
Northville, Cong. ch. 14 38	1,214,30;) 357,14; Springfield, Benjamin
214 68	Rathbun, by Horace Holden and Calvin P. Smith, Ex'r, (prev. rcc'd, 1,375;)
Ded. disc. 1 07—213 61	1,666 66; 2,023 80
Board of Foreign Missions in Ref. Dutch ch.	
C. S. Little, New York, Tr.	8,070 80
Albany, 3d R. D. ch. 43,33; 2d do. 50; Ger. Ref. D. ch. 1,80; 95 13	NEW JERSEY.
Astoria, R. D. ch. m. c. 104 14	Board of For. Miss. in Ref. Dutch ch. C. S.
Athens, Ebenezer King, 50 00 Berea, R. D. ch. 15 00	Little, Tr.
Berea, R. D. ch. 15 00 Cohoes, do. 30 00	Two little sisters, 1 00
Farmersville, do. 45 00	Belleville, R. D. ch. 63 25 Blawenburgh, do. 50 00
Gowanus, do. 42 00 Greenport, do. 10 00	Highwoods, J. M. 1 00
Greenport, do. 10 00 New York, Mrs. Van A. 5; Living-	Hobaken, R. D. ch. 15 00
ston R. D. ch. s. s. for cd. at	Jersey City, Mrs. E. C. L. 3 00
Amoy, 6,61; 11 61	New Brunswick, A friend, 10; 1st R. D. ch. 59,74; 69 74
North Hempstead, R. D. ch. 10 10 Tiossiock, R. D. ch. 11; family	Raritan, 3d R. D. ch. wh. and prev. dona. cons. Elder Peter
	prev. dona. cons. Elder Peter V. Staats an H. M. 29 00-231 99
off'g, 10; West Troy, South R. D. ch. 30 00	V. STAATS an H. M. 29 00—231 99 A friend, 40; Chester, 1st cong. ch. 10,23;
Wynantskill, R. D. ch. 10 00-473 98 Geneva and vic. G. P. Mowry, Agent.	Deckertown, pres. ch. 56; Morristown, 175,50; Newark, High st. pres. ch.
Bath, Rev. E. Benedict, 5 00	175,50; Newark, High st. pres. ch.
Fulton, Pres. ch. 63; m. c. 50,65; 113 65	18,64;
Geneva, D. L. L. 10 00 New Haven, Pres. ch. 25 00	532 36
Oswego, 1st pres. ch. (of wh. to cons. Andrew Van Dyck an H. M. 100:) 149,96; m. c. 198,89; s. s. 40; Rev. Dr. and	Legacies.—Princeton, Robert Voorhees, by
cons. Andrew Van Dyck an	Abraham O. Voorhees, Ex'r, 1,000; less cxps. of coll. 3: (prev. rec. 998.50;) 997 00
H. M. 100;) 149,95; m. c.	cxps. of coll. 3; (prev. rec. 998,50;) 997 00
Mrs. Condit. 24; W. F. Allen.	1,529 36
Mrs. Condit, 24; W. F. Allen, wh. and prev. dona. cons. EDWIN	PENNSYLVANIA.
ALLEN an II. M. 25; O. J. II. 10:	
10; 447 85 Phelps, Pres. ch. 15 00	Allentown, Pres. ch. 5 80 Catasauqua, do. 20 00
West Fayette, do. 5 56—622 06	Catasauqua, do. 20 00 Danville, do. a friend, 5 00
Oreene co. Aux. So. J. Doane, Tr. Durham, A. Pratt, 20 00	Darby, do. 17 49
Durham, A. Pratt, 20 00 Monroe co. and vic. E. Ely, Agent.	Easton, 4 00 Erie, A friend, to cons. George Sel-
Rochester, Brick pres ch. 136 82	DEN an H. M. 100 00
New York and Brooklyn Aux. So. A. Mer- win, Tr.	Lawrenceville, Pres. ch. 41 56
(Of wh. fr. George Douglass, 1,000; Rev.	Montrose, do. 22 00 Philadelphia, Western pres. ch.
F. Y. Vail, 50; H. Ford, 50; H. H. Anderson, 25; Rev. 11. Loomis and tam. 25; Mr. Williams, 25; 4th avenue	18,75; 1st pres. ch. T. S. to cons. HETTY V. SPARHAWK an H. M.
tam 25 · Mr Williams 25 · 4th avenue	HETTY V. SPARHAWK an H. M.
ch. la. asso. 63; Edward Woolsey, 500;	100; Buttonwood, pres. ch. to cons. Mrs. Shepard an H. M. 100;
C. A. Bulkley, 50; G. S. Robbins, 50;	Green Hill, pres. ch. 10; 3d do. 21;
W. H. Smith, 50; G. W. Lane, 50; A. O. Van Lennep, 50; G. S. Howland,	Clinton st. pres. ch. 340,18; m. c.
50; Charles Gould, wh. cons. CHARLES	88,60; 678 53 Shirleysburg, John Brewster, wh.
W. Gould an H. M. 100; C. H. Trask,	Shirleysburg, John Brewster, wh. and prev. dona. cons. Mrs. HAR- RIET N. GLASGOW and MARGARET
wh. cons. Annie H. Trask an H. M. 100;) 2,898 41	RIET N. GLASGOW and MARGARET
Oneida co. Aux. So. J. Dana, Tr.	R. Brewster of Shirleysburg, and Mrs. Jane A. Speer of Cassville,
Utica, 1st pres. ch. 128,75; m. c. 22,48;	II. M. 100 00
disc. 73c. wh. cons. Mrs. P. H. Fowler an H. M. 150 48	Turtle Creck, Unknown, 2 00-996 38
	DELAWARE.
Adams m a 45 Pollport cong ch 7.	
Adams, m. c. 45; Bellport, cong. ch. 7; Berkshire, J. F. Judd, 10; Comeron Mills, D. H. 4; Fredonia, Mrs. Augusta	Wilmington, Hanover st. pres. ch. m. o. 87,76; inf. s. s. for cd. of a girl in Mrs.
Mills, D. H. 4; Fredonia, Mrs. Augusta	Bushnell's sch. Gaboon m. 25; 112 76
E. C. HAMILTON, Wh. cons. her an H. M.	
100; Gloversville, cong. ch. D. C. Mills, 150; C. Mills, 100; A. Judson, 75; J. Y. Place, 50; A. Hosmer, 25; G. W. Hildreth, 20; J. O. Parsons, 20;	MARYLAND.
Judson, 75; J. Y. Place, 50; A. Hosmer,	Buckeyestown, Union s. s. 30 50
25; G. W. Hildreth, 20; J. O. Parsons, 20;	VIRGINIA.
S. G. Hildreth, 20; Mrs. A. Hays, 20; U. Case, 15; E. L. B. 12; indiv. 186; Green-	Alexandria, 2d pres. ch. 20 00
port, cong. ch. and so. 10: Jamestown.	Alexandria, 2d pres. ch. 20 00
1st pres. ch. 43,57; Kingsboro', Rev. Mr.	GEORGIA.
2,57: Potsdam, L. B. 1; Rensselaerville,	Savannah, Male and Fem. miss. so. in Indep.
Wall's ch. and so. 253; Naples, m. c. 2,57; Potsdam, L. B. 1; Rensselaerville, Mrs. Olivia Devereux, which constitutes JAMES A. KENYON an H. M. 100; Ridge-	pres. ch. 524 7
bury, young people's prayer meeting, for	OHIO.
schs, in Ceylon, 4: Rose, R. L., 3: Somers,	By Rev. S. G. Clark.
pres. ch. m. c. 6; la. miss. so. 2,50; South Hill, O. P. H. 4; Texas Valley, ch. and s. s. 3; Troy, Mrs. Ruth K.	Berlin, 2 20
ch, and s. s. 3: Troy, Mrs. Ruth K.	Bloomfield, 7 00 Brecksville, 1,25; Rev. C. B. Ste-
Champion, 50; 1st pres. ch. 50; waiton,	vens, 10; 11 25
cong. ch. 35; Warsaw, H. S. 5; 1,531 64	Brighton, 5 09
6,047 00	Brooklyn, 18 50 Brownhelm, 8 52

Brunswick, Chagrin Falls,	6 95 11 00	McElroy an H. M. 50;) 100; Hillsdale,	101.00
Chatham,	8 00	pres. ch. m. c. 12;	121 00
Chester, Claridon,	33 00 3 00		271 30
Cleveland, 1st pres. ch. 11; W	est	WISCONSIN.	
side, 9,50; 2d pres. ch. 204,31 East Cleveland,	3 48	Blake's Prairie, Cong. ch. 23,27; Delton,	
Florence,	4 59	Z. B. 1; Green Bay, pres. ch. 50; Lyndon, cong. ch. 16;	90 27
Grafton, Hambden, A thank off'g,	9 59 4 00		
Huntington,	9 00	IOWA. Denmark, s. s. for chil. in Micronesian m.	
Hinckley, Huron,	7 75 9 00	35; Fairfield, ch. 8; Garnaville, German	
Johnston, 14; J. A. 10;	24 00	35; Fairfield, ch. 8; Garnaville, German ch. 15; cong. ch. 4,50; Rev. L. P. M. 5;	
Lymc, Medina, 30; A. L. P. 10;	41 74 40 00	Muscatine, cong. ch. Lucas Grove, 14,24; s. s. 17,20; Towa, 24,47;	123 41
Middlebury,	8 00	MISSOURI.	
Monroeville, Newbury, 9,05; Rev. J. S. 10;	13 65 19 05	St. Louis, Rev. E. Wright,	5 00
Parma,	3 56		0 00
Rawsonville, Ruggles, 7,44; N. Carter, 11,50	6 35 ; 17 94	KENTUCKY.	
Strongsville, Vienna,	33 74	Newport, Rev. E. P. Adams, 2; miss. s. s. for testaments in China, 8,56;	10 56
Wakeman,	20 00 25		
Wellington, 33,94; L. M. S. 3,	17; 42 50	TENNESSEE. Cleveland, Pres. ch. 12; Maryville, J. S. C.	
s. s. 5,03; York, 1; A. Nash, 10; N. Bran	ch,	5;	17 00
10;	21 00	ALABAMA.	
Youngstown, Pres. cong. (of v	C.	Mohile, Mrs. C. P. R. Hale,	30 00
Brown an H. M. 100; bal. coll. 80,31; H. M. 10; W. 10; H. B. W. 10; J. W. 1	of		00 00
10; H. B. W. 10; J. W. 1	0;	LOUISIANA.	10.00
Rev. F. H. B. and wife, 10; By G. L. Weed, Tr.	130 31—808 82	New Orleans, J. H. R.	10 00
Bantum, Mrs. S.	59	TEXAS.	
Cincinnati, 3d pres. ch. m.	C.	San Antonia, a friend,	2 50
Cincinnati, 3d pres. ch. m. 28,50; s. s. 25; Tab. ch. m. 1,25; A. B. 1; Cleves, Mrs. A. H.	55 75	CALIFORNIA.	
College Hill, Pres. ch. m. c.	5 00 2 00	Grass Valley, Nevada co. 1st cong. ch. and	25 00
Columbus, 2d pres. ch. a bal.	85	so. m. c.	20 00
Harmar, Cong. ch. wh. cons. Re George H. Howison an H. M	1. 77 85	OREGON TERRITORY.	
Lockland, Rev. E. S. Point Isabell, F. B.	1 00 10 00	Oregon City, Cong. ch. m. c.	6 00
Walnut Hills, Lane sem. ch. 159,1	8;	IN FOREIGN LANDS, &c.	
m. c. 12;	171 18-324 22	Bombay, India, Dr. Leith, 50; J. Hunter, 50; W. H. Payne, 10; Capt. Field, 20;	
Power O. P. D. A. C. C. C. T.	1,133 04	G. Comie, 25; R. F. Webb, 25; Rev. C.	
Bryan, S. E. B. 4; Cincinnati, E. to cons. Mrs. CATHARINE COIT		Laing, for boarding sch. 25; Capt. Arrow, 12,50: Capt. Annesley, 5; Dr. Pitman,	
an H. M. 100; Hudson, Bible cla	iss miss.	7,50; J. Williamson, 10; E. Hobart, 5;	
so. 20 ;	124 00	A. D. Fallon, 5; T. G. 2,50; J. P. Larkins, for boarding sch. 6,50; Capt.	
	1,257 04	Rogers, 10; a friend, to cons. Rev. L.	010 00
INDIANA.		BISSELL of Seroor an H. M. 50; Cattaraugus, Lower station, m. c.	319 00 9 21
By G. L. Weed, Tr.	0.50	Gaboon, W. Africa, m. c. for Micronesian	
Greenville, 2d pres. ch. m. c. Indianapolis, do.	2 50 44 00	m. Mosul, Indiv.	50 00 4 80
Madison, do. 110; m. c. 35,92; s. 14,90;	s. 160 82	Nestorian miss. m. c. Panama, N. G., Allen McLane,	63 00 50 00
North Madison, Pres. ch. m. c. 1	1;	Trebizond, British medical staff,	24 39
s. s. 8,10 ;	19 10—226 42	Tuscarora, 7; m. c. 7,80;	14 80
ILLINOIS.	•		535 20
Belvidere, H. 1. 5; Canton, Mrs. A 10; Concord, cong. ch. to cons. A	V. Jones,	Donations received in April, 29	849 33
K. Barber an H. M. 100; Elm	ore, two	Legacies, 4	320 80
teachers, 15; Griggsville, cong. 29,50; Jacksonville, 1st pres. ch.	ch. m. c.	\$34	170 13
360; Newton, Mrs. R. G. 5; Qu pres. ch. m. c. 39,70; Stonington,	incy, 1st	TOTAL from August 1st to	
Mrs. W. 5; Woodville, N. Cook,	10; 589 20	April 30th, \$217	,184 15
DITCHTICAN		CHILDREN'S FUND FOR EDUCA	ידאנכ
MICHIGAN. By W. C. Voorhies, Agent.		HEATHEN CHILDREN.	11110
Ann Arbor, Pres. ch.	74 44		356 49
Webster, do. Ypsilanti, do.	40 00 37 00	~~~~~~~	
	151 44	DONATIONS IN CLOTHING, &	c.
Ded. disc.	1 14-150 30	Chagrin Falls, Ohio, A hundle of tidies,	6 00
Coldwater, 1st pres. ch. 9; Detroit pres. ch. (of wh. to cons. Re-		Chelsca, Ms. Clothing fr. la. of Winnisimmet ch. for Tuscarora miss.	



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